FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 025 *5 February 1979*

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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD041510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, All-Union Radio commentator, with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the Editorial Board of NOVOYE VREMYA, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, observer of KOMMUNIST]

[Text] [Andrianov] Among the events taking place abroad, everything connected with the situation in Iran is attracting the particular attention of the world public. A new stage in the struggle to eliminate the monarchist system has begun in that country. It was marked by the return of Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian political-religious opposition, to his homeland after a lengthy and forced exile. Dmitriy Antonovich, what characterizes this new stage?

Khomeyni's Return to Iran

[Volskiy] Of course, Boris Vasilyevich, you are correct in saying that Khomeyni's arrival in Iran marks a definite turn in the Iranian situation. It is still difficult to definitely assess the direction of this turn. However, one thing is clear. Khomeyni's return to Iran has given a certain impetus to the democratic opposition forces in Iran.

What demands are these forces making? They are making primarily political demands. They are demanding the democratization of life in Iran and they are also demanding certain social changes and transformations that are needed by the popular masses.

You know that a large role in the opposition movement is played by Islamic circles--the Muslim clergy. There are certain reasons for this, because for many years, if not for decades, political activity was essentially banned in Iran. Therefore, because there were no parties that reflected the will of the popular masses and because there were no other organizations, the mosque, in essence, remained the sole refuge for the people's emotions and for the expressions of their desires for change and for a better future.

Since it is the Shi'ite sect of Islam, that is, the Shi'ite clergy, which is now playing this role in the movement for change in Iran's sociopolitical system which we are now observing--the Shi'ite sect of Islam is distinguished by definite distinctive features: A certain democratic nature in its traditions and a traditional opposition to authority. True, it is difficult to say what policy the Shi'ite leaders would have conducted had they been in power. However, there are signs, based at least on the statements made by the present religious opposition leaders that they intend, at least they claim, to conduct a policy which corresponds to popular aspirations.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, is there no possibility that with the new turn of events in the country there could begin a certain demarcation between the movement's political wing in the National Front and that wing which is more closely linked to the religion?

[Volskiy] I would say that this is exactly what the reactionary circles and those imperialist forces behind these circles are seeking. They would like to place the left-wing forces in a position opposing the religious wing and make them clash--and such attempts have already been observed. But this is what is characteristic. Literally all of the leaders of the popular movement in Iran are currently talking about preserving and strengthening the unity of all antishah and antigovernment forces as their prime task--the unity of all antishah and antigovernment forces. This, perhaps, is now the main slogan that all Iranian patriots uphold.

As for the opponents of the opposition movement--the followers of the shah's regime, the brass hats and, I would even say the Bakhtiar government--it is even difficult to define their program. In essence, they do not have a program, because one cannot defend a political platform of returning to the old, self-discredited system of returning to the past.

But there is yet one more motive which, in any event, is shared by many gendarmerie officers and even army officers and members of the SAVAK secret police, who took part in the meting out of rough justice to demonstrators: These people often are simply apprehensive about their fate because they do not want to answer for the crimes which they committed against the popular masses, against the patriotic forces. This, of course, could push them into adventuristic actions, all the more so since in the West--and primarily in the United States--the imperialist forces are urging them along that path. For example, I recall the recent statement by U.S. Energy Secretary Schlesinger that it is possible--because Iran is not supplying oil to the world market at present--it is possible that there will have to be a restriction or even a complete ban on the sale of gasoline on Sundays in the United States. Of course, this threat has an effect on the man in the street--it has an effect on the sentiments of many people. An attempt is being made to impress on them that a tough policy must be conducted in Iran in order to safeguard U.S. economic interests. Thus, the possibility of interference, direct interference, in Iranian affairs by the imperialist circles is gradually being prepared.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, I recall that, before his return to Tehran, one of Khomeyni's closest devotees in Paris said that 99 percent of all Iranians support the religious-political opposition. This generally corresponds to the actual state of affairs: If the population of Iran is approximately 34 million, while the Iranian Army numbers about 350,000, then even this simple comparison reflects these figures.

But the Iranian Army is not homogenous, either. First of all, in its religious composition, if the rank-and-file and the junior officers are Shi'ite, then the officers, belong mainly to...

[Volskiy] ...to the Sunni sect...

[Andrianov] ...to the Sunni sect of Islam. I think that the reactionary forces cannot fail to consider this correlation, this situation.

[Volskiy] Of course, religion plays a definite role here. However, I would not reduce everything to the differences between the Shi'ites and the Sunnis. Undoubtedly, social factors also play a part, even a determining part. The Iranian Army--and I have in mind the majority of soldiers--90 percent of the Army are peasants as some Western specialists recently calculated, and approximately 10 percent are urban dwellers--people from the towns and mainly from the working sections of the population, naturally.

As for the Iranian peasantry, they have not yet taken such an active part in the current events, at any rate until now. They are maintaining their silence and there is a definite reason for this. For instance, the reforms that were carried out by the shah in the 1960's were designed to strengthen the rich peasants in the rural areas of Iran. Of course the attitudes of the children of rich peasants in the army could differ from the attitudes of the opposition forces. However, the overwhelming mass of rank-and-file servicemen are undoubtedly undecided. Ferment and stratification are growing in the army.

Moreover, in some places, the Army officers, junior officers' opened arsenals and distributed weapons among the popular masses, which delivered the weapons to the opposition forces. Now, as Khomeyni and some other figures have said, the opposition is ready to give an armed rebuff, if such a rebuff is needed if the leaders of the former regime try to carry out some kind of coup or putsch like the Chilean one.

The Chilean version clearly will not work here. It will not work because, first, there will not be the element of surprise. Second, there will not be the same social support which existed in Chile in the form of the well-established sections of the population--in Chile they were apprehensive of the popular unity government's policy and were frightened by demagogic propaganda. In Iran there is no such situation. Now, as you correctly said, the overwhelming majority of the population is inclined to favor the opposition forces. The main thing is that the people, and the opposition--really, I should not have called these forces the opposition, rather I should have called them a popular movement--they are preparing to resist if the military, incited by its foreign patrons, attempts a military putsch.

Considering these factors, it seems that if one talks of the genuine national interests of the Western states, then such interests must consist of noninterference in Iranian affairs, of allowing the Iranian people to solve their problems by themselves, of insuring that they have the right to put their own house in order. If this is the case, oil will undoubtedly begin flowing into the world market. In such conditions, those forces in the United States which favor interference in Iran and which favor stepping up the attempts there to carry out a military coup or provoke a civil war--they are in fact acting against their interests and the popular masses of their own countries--the working people above all--and are being guided only by their own selfish class interests and the interests of their imperialist policies. Even now we are seeing that the Western European countries and Japan, and the United States to a lesser extent, are experiencing difficulties from the lack of Iranian oil in the world market. But who is to blame for this? The blame is, above all, on these very same Americans, and the very same policies that have led to an infringement of the national sovereignty of Iran. This has evoked such a protest on the part of the popular masses, and on the part of various people of this country, and has led to the present situation. Moreover, I would even say that the U.S. policies in the Near East are also suffering from its imperialist designs on Iran. The Camp David deal has undoubtedly slowed down, due largely to the fact that events in Iran have taken place.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, you have raised an interesting question. You have linked the initial events in Iran with the set of events connected to the Camp David agreements. And, it seems to me, the cautious position, if one may call it such, of Saudi Arabia was significantly connected with the fact that the rulers of this state, a feudal oil state, have been looking over their shoulders at Iran and at what is occurring there. On the other hand, the progressive forces of the Arab East, which one finds represented in the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation [Protivodeystviye], have already succeeded in forming, during the initial stage of their struggle against the Camp David agreements, a certain common front based on national, widely accepted national interests among the Arab nations.

In this way, the forces favoring national liberation are joining other forces that would not normally be allied with them, such as some of the more reactionary rulers of the Arab oil countries, who are joining them in a common front in the struggle against imperialism. It seems to me that this is a very interesting phenomenon, but at the same time it will undoubtedly not last very long. Clearly, there will later be some sort of change in the front, a movement toward a split in the forces to different poles, and so on.

[Volskiy] Yes, of course. Life makes its own correction, life moves on and life will give an answer to those questions which you have addressed, Vadim Nikolayevich.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, I would like to cite one quote from the New York TIMES, which actually wrote the following: The opinion has been expressed that the unexpected halting of the export of weapons to Iran could intensify the pressure in favor of a coup d'etat. What can you say about this statement from a highly influential organ of the American press?

[Volskiy] It seems to me that what the New York TIMES has in mind is that when the Iranian military feels that it does not have enough weapons, this could push it toward an adventurist and desperate action. But if one approaches the problem from a broader perspective, then we can see immediately that the deliveries of U.S. weapons to Iran have in many ways been responsible for the present situation: They have evoked the displeasure of the popular masses concerning the Iran's subordinate position to the United States. They have overstrained the budget by swallowing huge financial expenditures that could have been used for completely different purposes, for social needs, for economic development. The weapons trade in which the United States is intensely engaged in different parts of the world is least of all promoting the satisfaction of the interests of those countries to which the Americans are not only selling their weapons, but, imposing them.

[Nekrasov] Here is an interesting figure. At the moment the situation became exacerbated in Iran last year, agreements had already been concluded between Tehran and Washington--between the shah's regime and Washington--for new supplies of arms worth approximately $12 billion. This is a desposit laid aside for the future and does not count those supplies which were delivered in the past, and there have been several agreements. I remember the figures involved--one of $5 billion, one of $7 billion, and one of more than $10 billion. The question that you asked, Boris Vasilyevich, can be linked precisely with this part of the matter. The high-ranking officers in Iran are aware of the forthcoming arms deliveries and any action, either a delay or encouraging supplies on the part of the Pentagon, can be a certain means of influencing these high-ranking officers...

[Volskiy] An indirect influence.

Arms Deliveries to PRC

[Nekrasov] ...In an indirect way to act in the interests of the United States. In general, one must say that the present arms trade has acquired an enormous political role, especially in the developing world. Just look at the enormous sums the United States charges various countries, the Near East [Blizhniy], the Middle East [Srednly], Iran, the South Korean regime, Latin American regimes for these weapons. In all, as U.S. economists estimate, up to 30 percent of the weapons which the United States produces annually are exported as military wares which promote, naturally, the growth of tension in one region of the world or another and the emergence of some new hot spots.

Because behind this arms trade is a position which is far from that of the merchant at the market who offers his wares to everyone--behind this are political calculations. These weapons, as a rule, are given to the more reactionary regimes. These weapons, as a rule, are given to maintain existing social structures, against which the popular masses and working people are waging a struggle that has either the character of a national liberation struggle or, in some cases, that of social liberation. At any rate, these arms deliveries--on credit, or as a loan or according to some treaties--each time serve as political weapons of imperialism and become one of the factors of the growth of tension throughout the world. If one talks about the present day in connection with such sort of arms trading then another question arises, perhaps even more serious in its significance, and this is the question of supplying weapons to the Beijing [Peking] leaders, to the Beijing regime. A question which has, one can say, a global military significance.

Deng's Visit to U.S.

[Andrianov] Yes, Vadim Nikolayevich, you were quite right to note that aspect of the issue. In this context, one cannot ignore the visit to the United States by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council, which ends tomorrow. I would like to say that during this visit--and this was noted primarily by the U.S. press--it appeared to be the hosts' wish to do anything to please the Beijing [Peking] traveller. In his Washington residence, for instance, and in the White House itself, big spitoons were set out--his hosts probably realized that from time to time Deng Xiaoping uses them at home. To please him, the Washington administration invited former President Nixon to the state banquet held in his honor, although this, to put it mildly, caused disapproval even in circles close to Carter. Representative Elizabeth Holtzman, for example, said that the invitation to Nixon was deeply offensive, revolting and unforgiveable since Nixon was involved in the Watergate scandal and was virtually driven out of the White House. Yet, Deng Xiaoping's wish to see Nixon had the upper hand.

[Nekrasov] Here is another interesting detail. How did the Chinese guest spend his first evening on American soil? We know that in such cases, as a rule, talks start and public relations meetings are held, and so on. But Deng was a guest in a private home, that of the President's national security assistant, Brzezinski, who last year, I think in May, visited him at home. It was on the basis of such private talks, apparently completely unconnected with affairs of state, that very serious and substantial negotiations at the state level were prepared.

[Volskiy] But I would say that they were unconnected with affairs of state only superficially, and in fact both Deng Xiaoping's visit to Brzezinski and his other contacts in Washington concealed a very clear-cut political intention. It is no secret that the Chinese leadership is now trying to encourage that wing of the U.S. administration, that line which is most anti-Soviet and aggressive in nature. Among their friends in the Washington administration they particularly include that duo of hawks, Brzezinski and Schlesinger, both of whom have recently visited China and were received by the Beijing leaders with great ceremony. That is the wing, the hawkish wing, in the U.S. leadership that Deng Xiaoping is now trying to encourage.

[Andrianov] Of course, the question naturally arises as to why Deng Xiaoping is being shown such punctiliousness across the Atlantic. Perhaps the reason is only his U.S. hosts' natural courteousness toward their Chinese guest?

I hardly think so. Put it this way: In Washington, journalists asked at a briefing why it was Deng who was being received in the United States, although he is neither head of state nor even head of government. There was no startling answer to the question--and that is not hard to understand--because the answer must be sought in the interview which Deng Xiaoping gave to the U.S. magazine, TIME, in which he in essence expounded his political credo, the political baggage he meant to take to the United States. That interview is imbued with diehard anti-Sovietism, hostility to the policy of relaxation of international tensions, and opposition to restricting the arms race and inaugurating peaceful and mutually profitable cooperation between peoples. As the French LES ECHOS said on this subject, Deng Xiaoping's interview with TIME magazine leaves no doubt at all as to the true purposes of his visit to the United States.

[Volskiy] But Boris Vasilyevich, I would still like to point out that there are sober notes, warning notes to be heard these days in many Western press organs, including U.S. organs, over the excessive enthusiasm displayed by U.S. politicians in their attempts to play the Chinese card. The British GUARDIAN newspaper, for one, has said that in the long run this could rebound against the interests of the United States itself, which might virtually, if it does not fall under the influence of Beijing's policies, at least be led by it to the detriment of the cause of peace and to its own detriment. Is that not so?

[Andrianov] All that is correct. Deng Xiaoping's wish to impart an anti-Soviet thrust to his visit was shown so clearly that it was even remarked upon by the U.S. press, and sometimes with alarm. In the words of NEWSWEEK magazine, Deng's important aim is to mobilize Western support against the Soviet Union. To achieve that end, the Beijing traveller has resorted in his speeches--as we have already said--to deliberate slander against the Soviet Union and its policies. This he did in public--at official receptions, at meetings in Congress and at a specially convened press conference. Deng Xiaoping's crude anti-Soviet sallies before such gatherings, his attacks on the policy of detente, his wish to blacken efforts to contain the arms race, and other such incendiary sallies, provoked no reaction from his American hosts. White House spokesmen have refused to give a direct answer concerning their attitude toward the statements of the Chinese guest, who, as the British GUARDIAN has pointed out, was going far beyond the bounds of diplomatic courtesy. But that silence can also be given a very clear-cut interpretation. The saying that silence can sometimes mean consent is not meaningless. Is that not the position the Washington administration adopted toward the words Deng uttered--that Deng, who, playing to certain U.S. circles, clearly meant to use his visit to fan the anti-Soviet campaign currently underway in the United States?

[Volskiy] Well, I think the answer is given to some extent by the final communique on the talks in which the thesis of hegemonism, that is the Chinese thesis, was expressed this time by both sides.

[Andrianov] Official Washington has, in connection with the Beijing traveller's visit, uttered a many words to the effect that the normalization of relations with China was inspired by the wish to strengthen peace and stability. But how can all that be reconciled with Deng Xiaoping's strident statements about the inevitability of a new war and his call for a united front against the Soviet Union? How, in the context of such militaristic and anti-Soviet sallies, can one interpret U.S. statements that the talks with the vice premier of the PRC State Council have established many shared perspectives and that both sides could help each other to achieve similar goals?

The question arises as to what exactly are the goals to which they refer? Are they not those that the spokesman for the current Beijing leadership has proclaimed while he was in the United States?

Of course it is no secret that certain circles in the United States approve of the actions of the Beijing leaders, who base their actions on a position of diehard anti-Sovietism and who have now unleashed a malicious campaign of attacks and armed provocations against Socialist Vietnam and are allying themselves with reactionary regimes in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Beijing is now obsequiously begging the ruling circles in the United States for a pittance in payment for its betrayal of the cause of peace and socialism and its treachery to the interests of national liberation movements. It mainly hopes that the pittance will be paid in military and economic currency. It is hardly fortuitous that during Deng's visit, three of the biggest centers of America's most advanced technology were selected for his inspection. In Seattle, he was introduced to the Boeing aircraft company, which is among the Pentagon's leading contractors. How will we tell if that is or is not a hint that military cooperation might one day be possible between China and the United States?

[Nekrasov] It could be taken as a hint. But I think there is still quite a long way to go before any direct organization of such cooperation could be implemented. This is because there are contradictions between the policy of the United States and China. Intelligent people in the United States cannot overlook the fact that the Chinese leadership is pursuing purposes that are far from being in accordance with U.S. interests. Every sober-minded person in the United States and in the countries of West Europe cannot fail to realize how dangerous the policy of military cooperation with China is, and especially supplying it with arms.

[Andrianov] All of that is true, of course. Here I would like to recall that when he met U.S. journalists about a month ago in Beijing, Deng Xiaoping said that China would not ask the United States to sell arms to it. It was, he said, ready to buy arms if they were offered. But everyone knows that it is demand that engenders supply, and the Beijing leadership is shamelessly displaying such a greedy demand for arms that it looks like it has been reduced to the most blatant form of begging. International oberservers have pointed to the fact that some shifts have occurred in the U.S. position on the question of military supplies to Beijing. Although spokesmen for the Washington administration officially deny any intention to sell arms to China, they are virtually giving their blessing to their NATO allies to do so by saying that the question of military supplies to the Chinese must, as they put it, be decided upon by the West Europeans themselves.

Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States has again shown that the policy of the current Chinese leaders is advantageous for the militaristic circles of imperialism, which, using the mendacious thesis of a Soviet military threat, are pushing the NATO countries onto the dangerous path of building their arsenals and increasing their military spending. In his message to the participants in the World Peace Council session in Berlin, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized that peace and progress of mankind now depend more than ever before on whether or not it is possible to break the constant upturn in the deadly spiral of arms production. That is now the key to the continuation and enshrinement of the policy of detente and to the solution of the problem of disarmament. Stopping the arms race and cutting military budgets also means creating the prerequisites for genuine solutions to many of the problems with which the masses of the people are faced in the various countries.

On that we end our broadcast. Goodbye, comrades, all the best to you.

OPENING OF WPC'S BERLIN CONFERENCE, HONECKER SPEECH NOTED

LD021324 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, February 2, TASS--A session of the World Peace Council has opened in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin today. More than 500 representatives of national peace committees, political parties, trade unions and other mass democratic organisations from more than 100 countries are attending it.

In the centre of attention of the forum are topical issues of the struggle for ending the arms race and for disarmament, as well as questions pertaining to strengthening solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, effective aid to the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC, Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker addressed the participants with a speech of greetings.

Soviet Delegate Addresses Conference

LD031258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] The session of the World Peace Council continues in the Berlin Palace of the Republic.

Academician Fedorov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and head of the Soviet delegation, noted that the convocation of the session was very timely as the process of detente had slowed down and the international situation had begun to deteriorate. The policy of the present Chinese leaders, who openly declare the inevitability of a new world war, is becoming ever more dangerous for international peace and the security of peoples. We consider it essential to launch a new mass campaign to curb the arms race immediately, the Soviet representative said.

WPC Resolution on Cambodia

LD042026 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, February 4, TASS--A resolution devoted to Kampuchea passed at a session of the World Peace Council says the following:

A session of the World Peace Council held on February 2-5, 1979, in Berlin, welcomes the victory of the Kampuchean people who have waged a long struggle against the brutal, savage regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, and gained, at long last, genuine freedom and independence. That regime, set up and inspired by the Chinese leaders, conducted a policy of repressions and genocide, thereby creating a threat of extermination of the entire Kampuchean people.

The complete and final liberation of the Kampuchean people carried out by the patriotic forces of the National United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea resulted in the creation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. From now on the People's Revolutionary Council is the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea, recognized by many countries of the world.

This opens a new page of international relations in this part of the world. The People's Republic of Kampuchea proclaimed that its domestic and foreign policies are directed at building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea, marching towards socialism and coming out actively for peace, friendship, and relations of good-neighbourhood with all the peoples of Southeast Asia and of the world.

Taking into account the need for all-out support to Kampuchea, the World Peace Council urges all states and peoples of the world coming out for peace and justice:

To work for the recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the Kampuchean people. To expose the machinations of imperialist and reactionary forces and their futile attempts to mislead public opinion through the machinations of the treacherous elements of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

To come out for the immediate restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the United Nations Organisation, which is the absolute requirement conforming to the U.N. Charter and the basic principles of respect for the national rights and sovereignty of the peoples.

To render broad political, moral and material support to the Kampuchean people. The people of Kampuchea must be helped to overcome all the difficulties in restoring normal life in the country that was subjected to savage repressions and destructions during the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, in reviving the invaluable Kampuchean culture, known to all mankind.

The World Peace Council expresses its confidence that henceforth the free and independent people of Kampuchea will make an active contribution to the common cause of all the peoples struggling for peace, independence and peace throughout the world.

Disarmament Appeal

LD040500 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, February 3, TASS--The delegates to the current World Peace Council session have passed with great enthusiasm today an appeal of the World Peace Council to the peoples of the world.

Human wisdom, responsibility for the destiny of civilisation and future of humanity, the document says, persistently demand from us a joint resolution of the most urgent task--that of halting the arms race.

Many constructive proposals and ideas put forward by a number of governments of the socialist, nonaligned and other peace-loving countries accord with this demand.

There is a real possibility for immediately starting a practical limitation and ending the arms race. And it is for the sake of turning this possibility into reality that peoples must act even more vigorously, even more resolutely, even more purposefully. They must overcome the resistance of those who benefit from the arms race and those who sabotage measures for putting an end to it.

Peace-loving forces, the appeal points out, are expressing concern in connection with the refusal of the PRC leaders to take any part in implementing concrete measures towards ending the arms race as well as the support given by them to the most reactionary forces, in particular in Chile, Iran and South Africa. This course together with their propaganda of inevitability of world war inflicts serious damage to the cause of detente and peace.

The World Peace Council urges all who strive for peace and are ready to make a practical contribution to its preservation to launch a powerful and vigorous movement for ending the arms race.

Demand that the agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive arms between the USSR and the USA be signed and come into effect at the earliest date, the appeal stresses. Demand that all the five nuclear powers--the USSR, the USA, Britain, France and China--immediately start talks with the aim of eliminating all types of nuclear weapons from their arsenals.

Expose the amnoeuvres of the militarists directed at deceiving public opinion and adding the neutron weapon to the NATO arsenals. Demand a ban on the creation of all new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. Demand an end to the incessant growth of spending on the purposes of war, a cut in military budgets of the major states, in military and economic respect, above all the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The funds thus released shall be used for ensuring a rise in the living standards of the peoples, for aid to the developing countries, for ending hunger, poverty, diseases and illiteracy.

NONALINED STATES' FINAL COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

LD022216 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 2, TASS--The movement of nonalignment reaffirms its full solidarity with the peoples of Africa's south at the decisive stage of struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, for the inalienable right to self-determination and national independence. This is stated in the final communique endorsed by the extra-ordinary session of the Coordination Bureau of Nonalined Countries. The session ended here.

The clear-cut antiimperialist trend characteristic of the movement from the very beginning of its existence found reflection in the communique.

The military defeat which Portuguese colonialists had sustained from the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau became a major factor contributing to the change of the correlation of forces in Africa's south in favour of the liberation movements, the communique says.

The emergence of independent states which freely chose political systems of national development broadened the reliable rear area for the national liberation movements in the African Continent.

The Coordination Bureau condemned the manoeuvering of imperialist forces which hinder the gaining of genuine independence by the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. The political manipulations by the racist regimes and their patrons, the communique says, are aimed at eliminating the liberation movements, at perpetuating the oppression and exploitation, as well as at foiling the widening international campaign for the isolation of the regimes of Salisbury and Pretoria. A further step-up of the armed liberation struggle headed by the patriotic front in Zimababweand by the SWAPO in Namibia serves as an earnest of effective frustration of those designs, the communique says.

The participants in the session resolutely condemned the de-facto complicity of the USA, Britain, France, the FRG, and Israel in building up military potential, including nuclear one, of the racist-dominated Republic of South Africa. They also criticized the ties of some dictatorial regimes of Latin America with the ruling clique of Pretoria.

The session gave a high appraisal of the material, political and diplomatic help to the liberation movements in Africa's south on the part of nonaligned countries, the UNO, the OAU, socialist states, and all progressive forces of the world.

The nonaligned countries greeted in the communique the participation of the SWAPO in the session's work as a full and equal member of the movement. The Bureau decided to set up a special fund to finance the SWAPO'S growing requirements in the struggle for the independence of Namibia.

The participants in the session also approved a recommendation on the granting of the full member status to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The recommendation is to be considered by the Havana Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries in September this year.

ANC Official Addresses Session

LD012054 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 1, TASS--The Pretoria racist-colonial regime continues to exist only because it is supported by the USA, Britain, the FRG, Japan, France as well as Israel, Moses Mabida, secretary of the Revolutionary Council of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) said at the special session of the nonaligned Coordinating Bureau today. He stressed that Pretoria's alliance with world imperialism is aimed not only at perpetuating the oppression of the popular masses but also at blocking the process of liberation of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and undermining plans for a radical reformation of society, now being carried out by independent African states.

We shall fight for our just cause until the last remnants of colonial rule are eliminated on African soil, Moses Mabida says.

UNITED STATES

USSR'S ARBATOV WARNS U.S. ON PRC'S ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

LD051255 London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 3 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[Anthony Robinson dispatch: "Russia Warns West Against Joining 'Anti-Soviet Policy'"]

[Text] Moscow--Soviet fears that normalisation of relations between the U.S. and China would be followed by Chinese attempts to influence American opinion in an anti-Soviet direction have been confirmed by Mr Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], the Chinese deputy premier's call in Washington for a united front against the Soviet "polar bear."

Mr Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada told THE FINANCIAL TIMES yesterday that "we were originally assured that normalisation would be a sound process, a stabilising factor in the world which would help to involve China in the international community and the process of detente. Now we have the visit which shows to the contrary that the Chinese are trying to involve the U.S. and the West in an anti-Soviet policy."

While admitting that Mr Deng Xiaoping has said nothing essentially new, Mr Arbatov said that the point was that there was no precedent that he could recall for such a high ranking official guest to take the opportunity of an official visit to Washington "to wage such a heated campaign against a third country--in this case the Soviet Union."

Mr Arbatov, believed to be a top foreign policy adviser to the Soviet leadership, said that Mr Deng Xiaoping's suggestion that the U.S. and China had common strategic interests raised all sorts of questions.

"All the talks on arms limitation will become an Alice in Wonderland enterprise if the West simply agrees to lower ceilings in some part of the globe and then channel arms and beefs up forces elsewhere," he said.

What we have seen from Mr Deng Xiaoping, he added, is "a very definite attempt to outline to the West plans of a military-political alliance and to pump up the importance of China itself in such an alliance."

He warned, however, that "if relations between the West and China grow into a military-political alliance directed against the Soviet Union we would have to reconsider the whole political situation. It would create a new picture of the intentions of the Western powers and the whole political framework would become more and more a structure of war waging capabilities, of the use of or at least the threat of use of military force. This would hardly leave the place for the sort of understandings which led to detente...."

'Chinese Festival' in U.S.

LD040202 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] This past week has been a kind of Chinese festival in your country. True, it's no one business but that of the United States what relations it has with other countries and how it receives foreign guests, but I think it may interest you to know how the reception given Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] looks from the outside.

First about protocol, since any deviation from protocol often says much about policy. Deng Xiaoping was received in the United States as a head of state. President Carter had talks with him. So did other high-ranking administration officials.

Everything about the visit gave the impression Deng Xiaoping was No 1 in his country. Even his residence in Washington was the one set aside for top foreign leaders. Yet Deng Xiaoping is not the No 1 leader of China. He is vice premier. The premier is Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng].

Until recently, judging by the statements of Washington officials it was believed to be important that China's No 1 leader should visit the United States. On many occasions when President Carter was asked whether he planned to visit China, he said a President of the United States had already visited China: Now it was Beijing's [Peking] turn. So the administration did want protocol observed if President Carter made a visit to China dependent on the visit of China's No 1 man to the United States.

A few months ago when Beijing wished to underline the significance it attached to relations with Yugoslavia, Romania and Iran, it sent Premier Hua Guofeng to the three countries. So how is it the visit to the United States was the No 2 man? It may well be Beijing found it more suitable for domestic reasons and reasons of foreign policy to send its No 2 man. The Chinese are sticklers for formalities as we know. So if protocol was ignored, Beijing must have intended it to be so. Curiously enough neither the administration nor the American media made any mention of the fact President Carter was playing host to a foreign official lower in rank. It is hard to say why Washington decided to go along with this breach of protocol. Possibly the administration is so interested in closer relations with China that it was willing to close its eyes to Beijing's deliberate political gesture and pretend that the visit of the No 2 man in the Chinese leadership was the equivalent of a visit by a No 1 man. But if that is so, the administration, far from playing the China card in its own game, is letting Beijing play the America card in Beijing's game.

Perhaps, however, Washington considers Deng Xiaoping the No 1 man in Beijing. The President may have been persuaded by his advisers that it would be politically expedient to ignore diplomatic formalities and roll out the red carpet for the politician who in reality has the greatest power in China. But then some new questions arise. Experts in the United States and in other countries call attention to the bitter struggle for power going on in Beijing. Though the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party decided only a few weeks ago to stop the mass purges and concentrate on the so-called four modernizations to try to overcome the disastrous consequences to the economy of what was called the Cultural Revolution, the struggle for power continues to shake Beijing. Just recently more top flight officials were removed. China watchers agree the Hua Guofeng group and the Deng Xiaoping group are still battling for power, and no one attempts to forecast which will get the upper hand. At the moment experts on China feel that Deng Xiaoping is winning out, but they also note that Deng and his supporters are of the older generation. At any rate no serious expert is ready to say definitely that one group or the other will end up with power. And none can say who will be declared an enemy of the Chinese people and relegated to another gang in the immediate future or later and who will shape the nation's policies.

To stake everything on one group or the other in these conditions is like playing blind man's bluff. Surely recent developments elsewhere have made it clear what price Washington must pay for misappraising the internal situation in a foreign country and staking on men that end up in trouble. I may be wrong but it seems to me it's dangerous to found a policy on individuals. There are facts to show it is unwise to be caught up in the China euphoria that seems to have overwhelmed some Americans.

Just consider the economic side of relations. This is an area in which objective factors are usually stronger than subjective. Some groups in the United States appear to have high hopes about trade with China. I noticed this when I was in your country recently. A prominent San Francisco businessman remarked to me that 1 billion Chinese and their potential resources were just what America needed. One billion Chinese is indeed an impressive figure, but is the outlook for trade with China all that promising? Some Americans take a cautious view of the prospects. U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT declares that American businessmen who hope to make a quick fortune on trade with China are likely to be disappointed. The magazine points out that to purchase the foreign technology and equipment already announced in Beijing, just this and no more, China needs $40 to 43 billion. But, as U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT says, China has neither enough convertible currency nor the exports to pay for these purchases. At best, in the opinion of American experts, China's exports can reach $12 to 14 billion in the next few years. According to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the main thing holding up China's modernization and limiting its possible purchases of needed commodities in the West is its primitive economy which provides no guarantees, the weekly says, that Beijing can accomplish its ambitious plans.

This is but one comment, but it is typical of many in the American media. It suggests that the administration's policy toward Beijing largely reflects wishful thinking.

During Deng Xiaoping's visit Washington officials have said the administration is not trying to develop relations with China at the expense of third countries, for one the Soviet Union. This is sound thinking but only time will tell how much truth there is in such statements.

The Soviet Union is not inclined to overestimate the significance of political shows, because it builds its own policies not on illusions or considerations of the moment but on a sober appraisal of realities, in this case China's real possibilities. At the same time the Soviet Union is not inclined to underestimate the desire evident in some statements of Western politicians to play the China card against the Soviet Union. President Brezhnev told a group of American newsmen recently that to expect to use a strengthening Beijing regime as a tool of NATO politics and divert the strivings of this regime in a direction suitable to the West was presumptuous and naive.

Deng Courts U.S. Ultrarightists

OW040106 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Feb 79 OW

[Unattributed news roundup on China: The U.S. Tour by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping]]

[Summary] Judging from reports carried in U.S. newspapers and by news agencies of various countries, the U.S. leaders are very embarrassed by Deng Xiaoping's total disregard for even basic diplomatic protocol during his U.S. visit. As noted U.S. political observer [James] Reston pointed out when commenting on Deng Xiaoping's attack on detente and his demand for a tough U.S. stance against the Soviet Union, if Carter accepts Beijing's [Peking] invitation to visit China and openly criticizes Beijing's policy toward Moscow there, just as Deng Xiaoping is doing in criticizing Washington's policy toward Moscow, Deng and his colleagues obviously would not be pleased.

This Chinese leader is aware of statements by U.S. leaders that the reason they have a dialog with the Soviets is to further the process of detente and maintain a long-term policy without changing it because of war. He is also obviously aware that neither private talks nor open statements can bring about any change in the situation. Why has he then chosen to embarrass the officials who are receiving him?

"In my opinion, the reason is quite obvious. The fact is, his instigating call to (?bury) detente and adopt a policy aimed at intensifying the arms race in order to contain the fictitious Soviet threat is directed at the very influential ultrarightists of the opposition party in the United States, not at the Washington authorities. This Chinese leader certainly knows very clearly the role played by these groups and the influence they exert on U.S. policy. These U.S. hawks know that when detente is denounced as heresy, they will be able to use the alleged Soviet threat as a pretext to apply pressure on the Carter administration from the right. Ultrarightists like Goldwater and Jackson are calling for stepping up the arms race on the pretext that the Soviet Union is striving to maintain military superiority over the United States. Everyone knows that their efforts are generally successful. As we all know, this year's U.S. military budget is the largest ever.

"It is to these figures that Deng Xiaoping is primarily appealing. He is doing all that he can to please these hawks, even to the extent of leaving the White House officials stunned with his lengthy, inflammatory speeches. As far as he is concerned, the important thing is to gain a favorable reaction from the U.S. rightists. It is well known that the leaders of the giant firms that produce the equipment needed by the military industry are all included in this rightist category. The Beijing leaders desperately need credit, loans and the latest technology to realize China's modernization plans, and they know that in this respect there are many areas in which they will have to rely on big business bosses who advocate the arms race. In order to leave an impression among the ultrarightists in the United States that he is worthy of their complete trust as one of their own, Deng Xiaoping no longer uses the sham revolutionary phrases that have been used so frequently by the Beijing leaders in past statements. In fact, the New York TIMES noted that Deng Xiaoping has not used the term 'U.S. imperialism' even once.

"In short, Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States has given people much food for thought. The visit has proved that the Beijing leaders, for the purpose of carrying out their antisocialist policy in the world as well as at home, are resorting to all means to strengthen their alliance with the most reactionary forces."

'Convenient Ally' of U.S.

ID040240 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 3 Feb 79 ID

[(Andrey Dolgov) commentary]

[Text] According to news agency reports, President Carter and PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] discussed the situation in Africa in Washington, among other things. An official U.S. spokesman has declared that the President showed interest in cooperating with China to settle the southern African problems.

China is a very convenient ally. Since the second half of the seventies it has been operating in Africa [word indistinct] with the West, and sometimes with the South African Republic. Remember the war in Angola, the events in Shaba or in the Horn of Africa. Many people know that the United States is the leader of world imperialism which supports racist regimes and reactionary and antipopular governments. But not everyone realizes yet that the PRC leaders have withdrawn their support for liberation and progressive forces and begun fighting against them.

Western policy in Africa continues under the cover of an anticommunist hullabaloo and accusations made against Cuba and the Soviet Union, which have given, and still give, effective aid to Angola, Ethiopia, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, SWAPO and those fighting for the freedom of South Africa.

The American hawks, who exercise a growing influence on Washington's policy, interpret events in Africa purely in the context of global opposition to the Soviet Union and world socialism.

Deng Xiaoping's statements in the United States and his recent interview with TIME reveal a touching agreement between Beijing [Peking] and American reaction. According to Deng Xiaoping, the aspiration of Africans to national and social liberation is nothing more than the result of foreign interference, that is, by the USSR. In Deng Xiaoping's concept, the strengthening of the revolutionary government in Ethiopia and the steps it is taking in the interests of the Ethiopian people are purely a consolidation of the control and influence of the Soviet Union. The leader of a country that claims to be socialist did not say a word about socialism or revolution or national liberation movements or imperialism. It was only to be expected. (?It is no) secret that Pretoria and the capitals of several Western and African countries are happy about the normalization of Sino-American relations as a factor that will considerably hinder the struggle of the progressive and liberation forces of the continent. To judge by Deng Xiaoping's statements in the United States, the Chinese leaders would not be averse to assisting diplomacy of the United States and Great Britain which are seeking to (?undermine) the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and weaken SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

My enemy's enemy is my friend: This is the logic Beijing is following. Imperialism, sworn enemy of liberation, becomes the intimate friend of the Chinese defenders of the liberty of the peoples of the African Continent.

TASS Notes Communique

LD021552 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

["Official Part of Visit Over"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 2, TASS--A joint press communique was issued here upon the conclusion of the official part of the visit by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping]. The communique says that "the two sides reviewed the international situation and agreed that in many areas they have common interests and share similar points of view. They also discussed those areas in which they have differing perspectives."

The communique expresses the intention to develop cooperation between the two countries and lists the agreements signed during the talks in Washington.

The communique also includes such words: The United States and China "reaffirm that they are opposed to efforts by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or domination over others."

Deng Xiaoping began his tour of the United States with visiting Atlanta, Georgia.

U.S.-USSR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION TALKS DELEGATES INTERVIEWED

LD021644 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 2, TASS--American-Soviet contacts in the field of environmental protection are among the best examples of implementation of scientific and technical cooperation envisaged by a series of treaties concluded by the two countries early in the seventies, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States Douglas Costle told a TASS correspondent.

Douglas Costle led a U.S. delegation at the seventh session of the Mixed USSR-U.S. Commission for Cooperation in Environmental Protection that closed here today. The session was held in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement concluded in 1972.

Douglas Costle stressed he believes cooperation in this sphere is essential for both countries. It is particularly important that it became closer of late.

The joint research carried out over the past years helps solve the tasks that are vitally important for both countries and are at the same time a contribution to the deepening of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union, Douglas Costle said.

Yuriy Izrael, the chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Control of the Natural Environment, told a TASS correspondent that "the Soviet side on the whole assesses positively the results of the joint cooperation in the framework of the intergovernmental agreement".

"The research carried out by specialists of the two countries promotes mutual progress in the solution of problems of environmental protection and rational uses of natural resources serve the cause of strengthening of trust and friendship among our peoples," Yuriy Izrael said. The Soviet side is prepared to continue doing all within its power that these contacts should be wide and stable and should not depend on some setbacks and unfavourable tendencies which we hope are temporary in relations between our countries.

The Soviet Union pays great attention to questions of environmental protection, Yuriy Izrael said. We urge our colleagues in the United States and other countries to step up the efforts in preparation of a European summit conference on problems of environmental protection.

Environmental Documents Signed

LD030934 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, February 2, TASS--The seventh meeting of the Mixed USSR-U.S. Commission for Cooperation in Environmental Protection has ended here today. It has adopted Soviet-American documents.

The memorandum and the report of the co-chairmen of the committee were signed by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Control of the Natural Environment Yuriy Izrael and Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of the USA Douglas Costle. The documents summed up the results of the work over the past year and outlined the plan on each of 40 joint projects for the current year.

The joint announcement adopted by the delegations says that the two sides held a constructive review of environmental issues which are of interest to both countries and to the international community at large.

SOVIET-U.S. COOPERATION IN CANCER RESEARCH, TREATMENT NOTED

LD031340 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 3, TASS--Soviet-American cooperation in the most important spheres of medicine, specifically in the anti-cancer sphere, is fruitfully developing.

The joint programme of exchanging the results of scientific research has been successfully under way for the fifth year now. Conferences, scientific symposiums and meetings of scientists of the two countries are regularly held in accordance with the programme. As is noted by one of the participants in the programme, Professor of Epidemilogy Joel Weiss, Soviet-American research in practical treatment of cancer with the use of chemotherapy and immunotherapy are bringing good results. A headway is being made in the work to isolate viruses which cause cancer formations. Soviet and American scientists are exerting efforts to elaborate new methods of preventing this virulent disease.

The American scientist has noted great successes achieved by the Soviet Union in the treatment of different types of cancer and the invariable concern displayed by the Soviet Government to cover the population with prophylactic measures. In the Soviet Union there are specialised well-equipped cancer treatment medical institutions. Practically in any district polyclinic one can undergo a prophylactic medical examination and to get consultation from an oncologist. In the opinion of one of the officials of the American-Soviet Institute M. Davey Ydow, the mutually beneficial American-Soviet scientific cooperation became possible as a result of the signing of the historical document, the basic principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States in May 1972. He emphasized that the joint efforts to deal with virulent diseases will greatly benefit mankind.

VANCE, OWEN INVOLVE ZIMBABWE FRONT IN 'POLITICAL FARCE'

LD030201 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The British foreign secretary, David Owen, and American secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, have been negotiating in Washington. International news agencies report that the focus is on Rhodesia. You know that when a referendum was held in Rhodesia the other day the people who took part, representatives of the white population only, approved the draft new constitution. It's easy enough to say what steps the Rhodesian authorities will take next. Most likely they will try again to legalize their regime. They hope this will clear a way for lifting the international sanctions against Rhodesia. Salisbury hoped, too, for help from the Western nations, in the first place the United States and Britain. But all of a sudden the so-called patrons of the racists unexpectedly attacked the outcome of that referendum, saying its results ignore the views of the African majority.

Now let's see why Washington and London assumed this position, a position that at first sight may seem rather strange. Hard as the Salisbury authorities try to show that African rule will be established soon, few in Rhodesia and elsewhere believe it will be so. True, racial discrimination in that country has been eased to some extent, but white Rhodesians will continue to be a privileged group in their coming Parliament and coming government. What is more, they will also enjoy privileges in the economic sphere. But it should be borne in mind that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front controls 80 percent of the Rhodesian territory and the liberation struggle is gaining momentum. It is this fact that makes the United States and Britain very uneasy and that's why Washington and London have put up a show of criticism of their Salisbury partners, trying to create the impression that the initiative of political settlement in Rhodesia is in their hands. In situations like this, a compromise plan for handling the Rhodesian problem is usually brought up. The idea behind such a plan is to take some edge off the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people and also to involve the leaders of the Patriotic Front into a political farce with an alleged transfer of power to the Africans. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Secretary David Owen seem to be doing just this in Washington.

CHINA

PRC PLANS FOR 'CORRIDOR OF POWER' IN ASIA DENOUNCED

LD022026 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Andrey Filippov commentary]

[Text] The magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT says the Kampuchean people's victory means both a strategic and a political disadvantage to Beijing [Peking], because Beijing has now lost its only springboard in Indochina. Now this was a springboard, indeed, in accordance with their Chinese advisers' ideas, the Pol Pot troops made military incursions against the neighboring states --Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. And there's another thing. Kampuchea was the Maoists' rear base for supporting the rebels operating in neighboring Thailand. According the New York TIMES, in the northwest of Kampuchea there were seven camps for their training and ideological conditioning.

The Maoists' attempts to create a springboard in Kampuchea were not the only thing. There were reasons to believe it was part of a strategic plan whose general direction was south. The existence of such a plan was disclosed recently by the Indian newspaper PATRIOT. Chinese specialists, the paper said, had worked out an operation aimed at creating a corridor in South and Southeast Asia to serve as a starting point for interference in the internal affairs of the nations of that region. The plan focused on making use of the Chinese nationals residing in the region, the PATRIOT said. Pol Pot's Kampuchea was to be a door to the corridor which, according to Beijing's plans, was to go through Thailand, Burma, Bhutan and the Indian states of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland, and join Tibet.

This plan explains the separate tactical operations continually carried out by Beijing in the zone of this corridor of power, the [words indistinct] with rebel groups, whose close ties with Beijing's special services are obvious. In this zone Beijing supports separatist movements, those of the Mizo and Naga tribes in India and the Meo tribe in Laos.

According to political observers, this general plan for creating Beijing's corridor also involved the laying of modern motor roads in China's southern regions. Through the Aksai Chin district, seized from India, the Chinese laid a new highway. Along the old silk route, as it is called, they built the Karakoram motorway. The newspaper New York TIMES qualified this motorway as a new strategic communication unit on the roof of the world, and the Indian press [as heard] ASIA INTERNATIONAL adds that after completing this 500-mile road, China developed a special interest in the port of Karachi. Is not this outlet in the Arabian Sea the terminal of the corridor of power devised by Beijing?

BEIJING USE OF 'DOMINO THEORY' IN SE ASIA 'GROUNDLESS'

OW022206 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 2 Feb 79 OW

[Nikolayev commentary: "Beijing Opposes Asian Peace, Takes Advantage of the 'Domino Theory'"]

[Excerpts] To apologize for their war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialists have resorted to the notorious "domino theory" worked out by Dulles. He alleged that once the pro-U.S. regime in South Vietnam collapsed, Southeast Asian governments will dissolve one after another. At that time, PEOPLE'S DAILY and other Chinese papers published many articles on this theory, which was described as U.S. imperialist subterfuge to deceive Asian people and dismissed as groundless and absurd.

Reality shows that Dulles' "domino theory" was absolutely untenable. Therefore, advocates of this theory among the imperialists and reactionaries have decided to forsake it. But slanderers and swindlers in Beijing [Peking] now pick up and peddle this unpopular neocolonialist trash. Chinese leaders have tried to fill the vacancy left by the imperialists after they met their doom in Indochina. They controlled a portion of the Khmer Rouge's leadership and fostered a pro-Beijing puppet regime which constantly carried out armed provocations and border battles against neighboring countries. With the help of Chinese weapons and military advisers, the warlord Pol Pot launched armed attacks against the SRV in coordination with Beijing authorities' efforts to carry out provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border and interfere in free Vietnam's internal affairs. The Beijing leaders have used this theory to excuse their provocative acts in Indochina and their puppet's dangerous, adventurist activities. XINHUA [NCNA] and other mass media in Beijing seem to argue that the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime denounced by all humanity is a firm supporter of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and a safeguard against Vietnamese regional hegemonism. According to Beijing's revised version of the "domino theory," the bloody Phnom Penh regime is regarded by Chinese leaders as the savior of the Asian people, and the regime's policy of oppressing his countrymen and opposing peace and detente in Southeast Asia in accordance with the Chinese leaders' will is referred to as "contributing to the region's peace and stability."

The Chinese leaders try to imprint the following idea in the minds of people in China and other countries: The fall of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime will result in the successive downfall of the Southeast Asian governments and in the annexation of all Southeast Asia by Vietnam. XINHUA recently raised the demogogic question: Who will be the next target of aggression? It gave an instant answer: Thailand will be next, followed by Malaysia, then Singapore and other Southeast Asian nations. Beijing predictors became more abstruse and went so far as to say that the entire Asia and Pacific area will soon be subjugated by Vietnam. In Southeast Asia, the rest of Asia and other parts of the Pacific few people believe that the victory of the Kampuchean people and the new situation in Indochina will result in the fall of the domino. Apparently they do not believe in the Beijing slanderers' absurd argument and threat. They have great faith in the guarantee made by SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's during his trips to the five ASEAN countries in October 1978: Vietnam will not support any antigovernment force in the ASEAN countries and will not take any action which may jeopardize the independence and security of the Southeast Asian countries.

Malaysian leaders have said that they do not believe in the "domino theory." Many Indonesian parliamentarians and government officials consider it groundless to assume that Vietnam is seeking expansion in Southeast Asia. Pragmatic statesmen in Southeast Asian nations base their relations with Indochinese countries not on the Beijing leaders' revised version of the "domino theory," but on an objective analysis of reality and the principle of peaceful coexistence.

PRC AIDING REBELS AGAINST SE ASIAN NEIGHBORS

BK0411S6 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 3 Feb 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Chinese leadership is critically reviewing its Southeast Asian strategy following the fall of the Beijing-[Peking] influenced Pol Pot-Ieng Sary dictatorship because it had been using Kampuchea as its base for interfering in the internal affairs of neighboring countries.

The people of Southeast Asia came to know this scheme of the Chinese authorities not too long ago.

Beijing's dream was to set up a corridor through some of those countries to link the Chinese people and the rebels in those countries with China. Beijing depends on such forces to implement its expansionist schemes. Burma is one of the countries through which China plans to set up the corridor. Beijing has been encouraging the antigovernment groups in Burma for several years. China is controlling them and providing them training facilities, money, food and medicines.

There are secret rebel camps in northern Burma, and Beijing is using these rebels as a corridor for passage to India and Bangladesh. It has been learned that supplies of new weapons were sent only recently via this passage to Naga and Mizo separatists. Chinese agents infiltrated into northeast India via the Burmese section of the corridor. According to the Indian press, hundreds of agents and saboteurs have infiltrated through this corridor.

It is evident from the movements of the antigovernment rebels in China neighboring countries that all of the rebels are operating under a single master. The underground radio broadcasts from within Chinese territory also demonstrate this fact. It is clear that all the broadcasts--be they Burmese, Thai, Indonesian or Khmer, which came up only recently--are Beijing's instigations designed to overthrow the legal governments of Southeast Asian countries.

Beijing believes that by accelerating its instigation it can bring the governments of neighboring countries under its control and influence. The strategy, however, collapsed after the fall of Kampuchea, which had been China's base for expansionism in Southeast Asia.

Thus Beijing is likely to apply more pressure on its followers in other countries. That is also why the Burma and India sections of the corridor have become so active lately.

PRC ALTERS PROPAGANDA TO CREATE 'SUITABLE CLIMATE'

LD050951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[V. Stepanov article: "Instructions From Beijing [Peking]"]

[Text] Before Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping] trip to the United States, the Chinese propaganda apparatus carried out a number of preparatory measures with the aim of creating a "suitable political climate". The mass media in Beijing and those press bodies abroad that represent the Maoist groupings or, as they are sometimes called, "parties" in different countries, were recommended, first of all, not to use the expression "U.S. imperialism", not to criticize the United States, and to spread the idea of deepening democracy in China.

In the Maoist groupings abroad, China's policy of exonerating bourgeoisie and the pro-imperialist policy of the present Beijing leadership cause some perplexity even among factionaries. The foreign affairs services of China, through their embassies, recommended that events be presented so that the PRC is making a "revolutionary compromise" with capitalist countries, a compromise which will help China "stand up on its own feet, muster resources and win an economic victory over capitalism and social-imperialism."

The recommendations suggest that the Maoist organizations present the events in Kampuchea as "direct interference by the USSR and Vietnam in Kampuchea's internal affairs", and the PRC's reaction as measures of counteraction necessary to restrict the growth of Soviet influence and insure China's security. Special emphasis, it is suggested, should be placed on exposing Vietnam's expansionism". Representatives of the Chinese embassies recommended that this thesis be "borne out" by reasoning that Vietnam "is solely oriented toward Moscow", and "interferes in Kampuchean affairs to distract the population from the economic difficulties experienced by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam".

Insane ravings about the state of affairs in Southeast Asia, absurdities about "revolutionary compromises", pledges of sympathies for the United States--such are new steps, another modernization Beijing style, along the slippery road that brought the present Chinese leaders into the camp of rabid reactionaries and anti-communists.

'PERPETUAL POWER STRUGGLE' CONTINUING IN CHINA

LD021926 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Mikhail] Georgiyevcommentary]

[Text] In the past few weeks, the attention of the world public has been drawn to the new outbursts of the struggle for power in Beijing [Peking]. A wave of criticism against some high-ranking officials and the whole of the leadership began with a wallposter campaign, a portent of massive political manifestations. The world news agencies report the text of a warning made, supposedly, by the mayor of China's capital, published in Beijing recently. It says the writers of the wallposters will be punished. Similar warnings threatening severe measures against those who break law and order were published in other cities. The latest reports from Beijing show that the authorities are beginning to carry their threats into effect and arrest representatives of the various sections of the population that use wallposter campaigns to criticize China's home and foreign policies and to demand that political life should be made more democratic.

There is nothing surprising in this struggle for power. It is perpetual in China. Just recall Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] who fought it all his life, physically and morally annihilating his adversaries and former closest comrades. After Mao's death the struggle for power intensified. His successors, faithful to his policy of preparing for war, are not satisfied with their positions. Having left the road of socialism, the Chinese leaders are pushing the country toward joining the forces of reaction and war. They lack unity however, hard as they try to conceal it. The unscrupulous struggles between rival groups, the sense of insecurity and fear or responsibility to the people, that's what accounts for the instability of the present Beijing regime. This regime is capable of launching any adventure, even against those with whom it is conspiring against peace and socialism--and that is something that those who are playing the China card should remember.

ITALY'S CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS LACK 'REALISTIC EVALUATION'

LD021610 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Rome, February 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Malyshev reports: Italy's President Alessandro Pertini is about to complete his consultations on how to settle the government crisis. He has already met with former presidents of the country, presidents of both chambers of Parliment as well as with delegations of the Social Democratic, Republican, and some other parties. Today, he is to meet with the leaders of the major political parties: the Communist, the Christian Democratic and the Socialist. The president decided to hold consultations in the briefest time possible and is expected to complete them already tonight. After this, he will entrust one of the political leaders recommended to him with forming a new cabinet.

The consultations now under way demonstrate that central to the negotiations to find a settlement to the current crisis is the question of setting up in Italy a more effective and representative government with the participation of communists, a demand put forward by the Italian Communist Party. The proposal to bring communists into the government was supported during a meeting with the president by the spokesman for the mixed group in Parliament Altiero Spinelli. The necessity of creating a more authoritative government was pointed out by the spokesman for the group of the left wing independents Luigi Anderlini. During consultations, the Social Democrats and the Republicans reiterated their previous positions which provide for inclusion in the government of representatives of various parties, without communists. Also unchanged is the position of the Christian Democratic Party whose leaders stick to their objections against the participation of communists in the government. The newspaper L'UNITA today subjected the position of the Christian Democratic Party leaders to sharp criticism. The newspaper expresses the opinion that this testifies to the lack of a realistic evaluation by that party of the situation in the country which may lead to extremely serious consequences.

Andreotti to Form New Government

LD031244 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Rome, February 3, TASS--President of Italy Alessandro Pertini has asked Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti to form a new government of the country. This decision was taken after the president's consultations with the parties and political leaders. Giulio Andreotti headed the one party government of Christian Democrats, which resigned. In the next few days, he will start consultations on formation of a new government.

FINNISH CP DELEGATION TALKS WITH CPSU GROUP REPORTED

LD030027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 2 February, TASS--Representatives of the CPSU and Finnish Communist Party [SKP] have stated that both parties will make every effort to consolidate the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, in the interests of a successful struggle against imperialism and reaction, against any manifestation of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, and for peace and social progress.

A meeting was held in the CPSU Central Committee from 31 January - 1 February between a CPSU delegation comprising Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arvid Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member; Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and an SKP delegation comprising Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the SKP; Taisto Sinisalo, deputy chairman of the SKP; Arvo Alto, SKP secretary general; and Ville Pessi, SKP honorary chairman.

The delegations confirmed the community of their parties' views and positions on topical and pressing problems of the international situation. Both delegations stressed the importance of activating peace-loving forces and developing cooperation among the broad sections of the public, communists, socialists, social democrats and representatives of other political tendencies for strengthening peace and the security of peoples. The SKP delegation noted that the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, contained in the Political Consultative Committee declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states, fully meet these aims.

Finland's positive contribution to the resolution of problems concerning security and cooperation in Europe was noted, and the importance and timeliness of Urho Kekkonen's proposal that northern Europe be declared a nonnuclear zone and that peace be insured in that region was stressed.

During the exchange of opinions on international questions the participants in the meeting stressed the great significance of the internationalist cooperation of the fraternal parties and their mutual solidarity in the struggle for the communists' common aims. The necessity for the communist parties of the socialist countries and the communist parties of the nonsocialist part of the world to interact was particularly noted. [Moscow Domestic Service at 1900 GMT on 2 February notes that "The Finnish Communist Party delegation has left for home"]

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH PRESIDENT OF SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY

ID031644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

["Friendly Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 February, TASS--Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met with Dolores Ibarruri, president of the Spanish Communist Party, who is on holiday in the Soviet Union. During the meeting, the participants exchanged information on their parties's activity and discussed a number of questions of mutual interest.

Dolores Ibarruri expressed deep satisfaction with the successes of the Soviet people in the cause of fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan. She noted the great significance of the growth in the initiative and activity of the working people of the Soviet Union, who are the masters of their own country.

It is very important for the working people of the capitalist countries to study the concrete experience of the construction of socialism in the USSR, which is one of the most important arguments in favor of the struggle for a profound social renovation of society. The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union is meeting the warm approval of people everywhere.

Boris Ponomarev confirmed the deep solidarity of the CPSU with the Communist Party of Spain and conveyed to the Spanish communists his wishes for successes in the struggle for the vital rights of the working people, for the continuation of the progress of the country's democratization, and for detente and a stable peace.

Taking part in the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was Vadim Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

SPANISH CP ELECTION MANIFESTO PRESENTS VIEWPOINT

ID021345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 79 p 4 ID

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev report under general heading "Around the Fraternal Parties": "Election Manifesto"]

[Text] Madrid, 29 January--The Spanish Communist Party has published a manifesto in connection with the municipal elections to be held in early April.

The country is attaching special significance to these elections. The democratization process, which began in Spain after the dictator Franco's death, has scarcely affected local organs of power. In city and village municipalities all affairs continue to be managed by henchmen of the Francoist regime, who often oppose measures aimed at strengthening and developing progressive transformations.

The more communists are elected to the municipalities, the document notes, the more democratic local organs of power will be, and the more successfully they will be able to resolve the serious problems which concern the population. The manifesto sets out in detail the Communists Party's viewpoint regarding the municipalities' tasks and the importance of involving the broad masses of the people in their work.

UK 'VERBIAGE' TO USSR CONTRASTS WITH TREATMENT OF PRC

ID030059 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 2 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Next comes "Glance at the British Scene." Today, Vladimir Vyazov speaks about relations between Great Britain and China.

China is taking a priority place in British foreign policy, as can be seen from the recent flurry of two-way diplomatic activity. Last year produced a spate of significant exchanges of visits by groups of officials, businessmen and others. Clearly, any country has the right to promote what it sees as acceptable and necessary relations with others. However, many people are showing signs of concern over one aspect of Anglo-Chinese relations as they are shaping today: namely the mutual desire of Beijing's [Peking's] leaders and certain political circles in Britain to combine efforts to modernize China and build up its military potential at a time when China is clearly oriented towards a new war and is openly hostile to the Soviet Union, to Vietnam and some other Southeast Asian countries.

Beijing makes no secret of its ambitions. On the contrary, it has been widely advertising them. It is against this background that we should see the willingness of British military and political groups to take the initiative in leading the West in the supply of some modern weapons to China.

Such a move is bound to have far-reaching consequences. There is no need to speculate whether the Anglo-Chinese trade package will in fact get off the ground. The question is not at all that simple, considering that Britain is far from being a leading Western country in terms of competitiveness on the world market, while China does not have too much foreign currency reserves to pay more for what can be bought cheaper elsewhere.

More important is the fact that Britain is ready to sell the Harrier, and the Chinese are interested in the offer. It is not only that the first 30 aircraft could be supplied to China in 2 or 2 and 1/2 years after the conclusion of the deal, though there are plans to increase the total number of Harriers to be supplied to China to 300, make arrangements for Harriers to be made in China itself and provide British instructors to train Chinese pilots to fly them. What is more important is the more general context of the deal: the intention of Britain's military and political circles to modernize and build up China's military potential. Moreover, some Western countries are ready to supply China with arms when the way for them is paved, although they do not wish to be the first to do so, being conscious of the dangers involved in the provocative scheme. Add to this what the British press has been saying about the Harrier, that the Chinese could find the aircraft especially convenient on the border with the Soviet Union.

It is also noteworthy that London never issued a denial of what its chief of staff, Neil Cameron, had to say when he described Moscow as a common enemy of both China and Britain.

We must assure the Soviet Union that we are not playing the China card, Prime Minister Callaghan said. Other British political leaders, too, have been talking about their commitment to the process of international relaxation and their appreciation of the part played by the Soviet Union in it. However, it may be a different picture if we compare these statements with what is actually being done, particularly in the context of the China card. What we are witnessing is verbiage being directed at the Soviet Union at a time when Beijing is getting something far more substantial, such as a solid package whose contents pose a considerable threat to international relaxation and peace.

It is difficult to reconcile sales of the Harrier to China with declarations in favor of international relaxation unless, of course, this can be regarded as a smokescreen hiding an artifically created seat of tension.

BRIEFS

USSR-NETHERLANDS FRIENDSHIP--The Hague--A plan was signed in Amsterdam today for cultural cooperation in 1979 between the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the USSR-Netherlands Society and the Netherlands-USSR Society. The plan calls for a broad program of exchange by artistic and sport collectives, expansion of contacts and mutual visits by researchers in science, culture and art, organization of exhibitions, cinema previews, lectures and development of tourism. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1509 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRANIAN SITUATION

Khomeyni's 3 Feb Press Conference

LD031450 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

["Ayatollah Khomeyni's Press Conference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, February 3, TASS--Speaking at a press conference here today, Iranian opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has said that the people hope to attain its goal--formation of a republic through peaceful means. But, he stressed, if the shah-appointed illegal Bakhtiar government continued with the U.S. support suppressing the people's movement and ignoring the just demands of the masses, the people will take up arms and start a sacred war. And then, Khomeyni said, neither U.S. support nor Israeli troops, if Bakhtiar asked for their assistance, will help the shah's placemen.

When asked whether his supporters have arms, Ayatollah Khomeyni answered: "When a proper moment comes, we shall get arms."

The opposition leader emphasized that the revolution in Iran was continuing. An end has been put once and for all to the absolutist shah regime, he said. The composition of an Islamic Revolutionary Council, already formed by me, will soon be announced to replace the rotten government. The council will appoint a provisional government which will prepare ground for a referendum to approve a constitution of the Islamic republic, which is now being drawn up. Then, elections will be held to legislative organs of the country.

Khomeyni has said he does not even intend to meet with Bakhtiar until he resigns. He expressed the hope that the armed forces would become "aware of their belonging to the people" and give up support for the venal Bakhtiar government.

Khomeyni has said that his representatives got into contact with the command of the armed forces and, if need be, such contacts will continue. Having emphasized that the opposition wants the army of Iran to be "free and independent," Ayatollah Khomeyni urged the officers and men not to fire at participants of the anti-shah demonstrations.

He said that after proclamation of the republic Iran will have no relations with Israel, which occupies Arab lands and which flouts the national rights of the Palestinians.

The national and religious minorities in Iran, he said, will enjoy respect and have all rights and liberties of citizens of the country which they were denied under the shah. Foreign specialists working in Iran will be able to continue freely their activities if they are not detrimental to the country.

For foreign journalists it was not easy to make their way to the temporary Tehran residence of Ayatollah Khomeyni through many-thousand strong crowds of people who came there to see their leader. Ayatollah Khomeyni arranged a press conference at an elementary school not far from the Majlis. People throng in streets and chant slogans "Khomeyni, we wait for your orders!" "Down with monarchy!" "Down with Bakhtiar!" "Americans get out of Iran!" "Down with American imperialism!"

Khomeyni Appeals to Army

LD021933 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Dispatch from Tehran]

[Text] The political and religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, returned to Iran on Thursday from an exile which had continued for almost 15 years. Millions of people turned out in Tehran to welcome him. The situation in the country, however, remains tense. Our correspondent gives some details:

The polarization of forces in Iran has reached a new stage with the arrival of the Ayatollah Khomeyni. In the Iranian capital tension was evident everywhere. Troops, withdrawn from the city on Thursday, were back on the streets again. Eight lorry-loads of troops in full battle gear with machineguns were parked in front of the lower house of Parliament. They had two water cannons to disperse possible demonstrations.

It became known that Iranian military leaders confirmed their loyalty to the shah's regime. They intend to go on standing by the Bakhtiar government and hope to maintain control of the situation in Iran, relying on their crack professional units.

According to the weekly Arab language AL-WATAN AL-ARABI, published in Paris, the high command had informed the shah of their stand. The commanders had also told the shah what attitude the army would take if Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar gave way to the demands by Ayatollah Khomeyni to resign, or if the monarchy were abolished. The weekly did not specify what attitude that would be. But the Iranian people show extreme concern about Washington's role in the events. It was not by chance that numerous slogans calling for an end to American domination were on display in Tehran's streets alongside with those welcoming Ayatollah Khomeyni. Khomeyni himself appealed to the army to stop following orders issued from Washington and to join the people.

Welcoming Khomeyni, millions of people greeted with enthusiasm his call for the abolition of monarchy, eradication of colonial domination, and for the restoration of basic rights and freedoms and justice.

Premier Bakhtiar, who was left in charge when the shah flew abroad, said he would stay in office despite the demands to resign.

After that, Ayatollah Khomeyni announced his intention of forming a government and setting up a constituent assembly to replace the Bakhtiar administration. On Friday thousands of Khomeyni's sympathizers continued demonstrations in support of his policy.

Bakhtiar Refuses To Resign

LD042354 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Shahpur Bakhtiar, Iranian prime minister, said today in an interview with AFP that he will not resign in the manner asked by Ayatollah Khomeyni. Shahpur Bakhtiar implicitly indicated that he will use force and coercion in order to save his Cabinet.

Observers assess this as a reply to the (?line taken) by Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the political and religious opposition. At his interview yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeyni said that he is trying to peacefully resolve the crisis but if he does not succeed, the people will resort to arms. Ayatollah Khomeyni's spokesman emphasized today that the composition of the provisional government to replace Bakhtiar's government will be announced in the near future.

It has been reported from Tehran that the government authorities were forced to cancel regulations banning demonstrations and assemblies. Another report from Tehran says that the soldiers and officers of the Iranian Air Force declared a hunger strike in support of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Tehran Demonstration Ban Lifted

LD050954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The military governor of Tehran has lifted the ban on demonstrations and gatherings in the Iranian capital. At the same time the report on this, which was carried on the national radio, points out that any attempts to instigate disorder will be sternly suppressed by the authorities. Observers assume that the authorities' aim in taking this step is to relieve the tension in Tehran and to prevent clashes between government troops and Ayatollah Khomeyni's supporters.

Let us recall that at a press conference on Saturday the leader of the Iranian opposition reported that his representatives have established contact with the army command. News agencies note that Khomeyni enjoys considerable authority among the soldiers and non-commissioned officers. According to the latest reports the mayor of Tehran has resigned and stated his solidarity with Khomeyni. So far 70 parliamentary deputies have rejected their mandates owing to Khomeyni's appeal.

U.S. Arms Deals Cancelled

LD042101 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, February 4, TASS--The Washington POST reports that Iran decided to abrogate the majority of earlier concluded deals worth more than 12 billion dollars on deliveries of American weapons, and planned for the forthcoming four-five years. Annulled, in particular, is the purchase of "flying spies"--the AWACS system of electronic surveillance, F-16 fighter planes, two destroyers, 400 Phoenix missiles, a consignment of reconnaissance planes. Also annulled is a project to build an airforce base.

Commenting on the prevailing sentiments in Iran, AP agency notes that "Americans go home" became the most popular slogan in the country. Americans in Iran have watched how U.S. influence faded here, giving place to anti-Western sentiments in the course of a revolution in a country which only recently was the most loyal U.S. ally in this part of the world. The number of Americans here, the agency goes on, has rapidly dropped from 45,000 to 10,000. The huge deliveries of American weapons to Iran, which in the last decade reached 36 billion dollars, are the cause of the population's particular indignation.

The development of events causes Washington's concern which has particularly increased, according to the New York TIMES, in connection with the clear exposition by Khomeyni of his views on foreign policy. If he assumes power, the paper specifies, he will restrict the role of foreign companies in Iran, will send away American military advisers, will stop oil exports to Israel and South Africa.

In connection with the mounting anti-American sentiments in Iran, the Washington POST actually prods the USA towards direct interference in the affairs of that country. The USA, the paper states, must do everything necessary to ensure the safety of Americans there, despite the possibility of most unfavourable political consequences, leave alone the potential military risk with which the suggested actions are fraught. Such calls, as the magazine COUNTERSPY asserts, find responsive soil in Washington. According to the magazine, the CIA, together with U.S. military intelligence, are preparing a coup in Iran for returning power to the shah.

Following the beginning of mass unrest in Iran, the U.S. literally stuffed the American Embassy in Tehran with its agents. Some 67 percent of its staff members today directly represent U.S. special services. U.S. intelligence men are vigorously using their agents from among Iranian citizens, specially trained in the United States, for preparing a conspiracy.

Army Officers Warn Khomeyni

LD021620 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Reports received from Iran show that the country is entering the decisive stage of a test of strength between the opposition forces and the supporters of preserving the monarchial regime. Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the religious and political opposition who has returned to his homeland after 15 years in exile, has called for the downfall of the monarchy and the proclamation of an Islamic republic. In a speech to a large gathering, Ayatollah Khomeyni denounced Iran's purchasing excessive quantities of arms from foreign countries and stated: We need the army, but not the army that is trained by the Americans and that obeys American military advisers. The United States has created military bases in Iran and has sold modern and complex arms to us, which only serves American interests. Our army cannot use these weapons without the guidance and advice of American experts.

According to AP, Iranian Army officers have warned that if Ayatollah Khomeyni violates the Constitution, they will take action against him. This warning means that if Ayatollah Khomeyni forms his government, the danger of a military coup will threaten Iran.

Opposing Sides Avoid Clashes

LD050844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] According to reports from Tehran the last 24 hours passed relatively peacefully in the Iranian capital. Both the supporters of Khomeyni, the opposition leader, and the army took pains to avoid clashes. The military governor of Tehran has not dared to put into effect the ban on meetings and demonstrations in the city's streets.

Nevertheless, tension persists. The army guards government buildings as well as the telegraph and telephone installations. At the same time whole sections of the city are controlled by the so-called "servants of Islam" from among Khomeyni's supporters. This is an expression of the peculiar kind of dual power which has come about over the past few days. Here is another of its manifestations. The mayor of Tehran called on Khomeyni and handed him and not the government his resignation. Khomeyni, in turn, asked him to stay on at his post.

It is reported that staff at Prime Minister Bakhtiar's office declared a strike as a sign of solidarity with the opposition. Some 400 people are taking part. AP reports that only the head of the office and Bakhtiar's personal secretary are still working.

Nevertheless, disregarding the mounting pressures, the prime minister has stated that he does not intend to resign.

On the other hand, the opposition is also refraining from any rash steps. The provisional government will be set up soon, but not today, said a spokesman for Khomeyni. According to him the Islamic revolutionary council is already operating, but its composition, for the time being, is being kept secret. It is assumed that the council is headed by Khomeyni himself.

It has emerged that oil extraction in Iran has now reached the level necessary for internal consumption. It is not known when exports to other countries are to be resumed.

U.S. Continuing Weapons Deliveries

LD021240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Excerpts] According to reports from Tehran, Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian political-religious opposition who has returned home after 15 years in exile, will begin consultations with other opposition leaders on the question of forming a provisional government. It is expected that its composition will be sorted out in the next few days. This provisional government will then have to prepare for elections to a republican assembly. However, it is not excluded that certain circles, with support from outside, might try to prevent the implementation of these plans. Let us recall that Bakhtiar, the prime minister appointed by the shah, continues to refuse to accede to the demands of the opposition and resign. He is even threatening to use force. The stepping up of provocative actions by proshah terrorist organizations connected with the army top brass also cannot fail to arouse concern. The top brass itself is now like a wild beast in hiding, waiting for the moment to pounce.

The foreign press draws attention to the fact that in spite of the evacuation of certain American citizens from Iran, the Pentagon is ferrying additional supplies of weapons and ammunition into the country. That shadowy figure, American General Huyser, is still operating in Tehran. He has close links with Iranian Army circles. Foreign observers stress that the U.S. line for establishing a military dictatorship and retaining its military-strategic positions in Iran remains unchanged. In this connection, Ayatollah Khomeyni's call to the people to unite all efforts in the struggle for the liquidation of the monarchy and to display vigilance in the struggle, which is now entering a new decisive phase, is of special importance.

Anti-U.S. Sentiment in Army

LD041400 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] News agencies report that, notwithstanding the expansion of the people's protest movement in Iran, the supporters of the regime are obstinately struggling to keep the reigns of government in their hands. According to reports from several news agencies, the regime's supporters are clearly indicating that they have (?based their calculations) on possible differences in the ranks of the opposition and on those persons who have grown tired of the resolute policy of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL wrote yesterday that reports received from Europe say that arms and (?ammunition) for use in street warfare is being secretly brought into Iran.

Since the Iranian Army does not appear to be suffering from shortages of any types of weapons, it may be concluded that these large quantities of weapons are contemplated for use in a possible military coup. KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL adds that if such designs really exist, then it ought to be said that their organizers have lost their sanity; any person who believes in the possibility of reestablishing the old regime does have not the slightest awareness of reality. It is possible to crush the people and shed their blood, but the resurrection of political corpses is not feasible.

According to press reports, sympathy with the antishah movement is gaining greater strength than ever. The Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'B emphasizes that demonstrations and assemblies where the people shout the slogan "American experts should be expelled from the Iranian Army" have become ordinary occurrences in military bases.

Massive demonstrations were staged at the Bandar Abbas military base. The participants in these demonstrations protested the use of units of the Iranian Army to crush the people's demonstrations and stressed that the killing of unarmed people takes place on the advice of American advisers and the employees of the U.S. CIA. The demonstrators demanded in their resolution that Americans be immediately ousted from the Iranian Army and warned the senior officers that if they issued orders in support of a military coup--preliminary preparations for which are being made with U.S. participation--they will be shot. ASH-SHA'B writes: A group of progressive Iranian military personnel have called for the formation of an organization with the participation of all soldiers and officers who are prepared to rise and struggle against the present pro-U.S. regime. A large group of officers of the first brigade of the tank and armored division supported this proposal.

Antishah feelings have become especially strong in the Iranian Air Force. The official authorities, who no longer trust the air force, have issued orders that are obviously based on instructions from Washington to dismantle the secret electronic equipment which has been installed in the US.-made F-14 fighter and in [words indistinct] rockets.

Withdrawing U.S. Installations Demanded

ID021055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 79 p 5 ID

[Own correspondent A. Filippov's dispatch under general heading: "Crisis Situation"]

[Text] Tehran, 29 January--Today, as in all recent days, the Iranian capital is seething with demonstrations.

The newspapers are publishing a statement by National Front leader K. Sanjabi noting that his organization supports the line pursued by Ayatollah Khomeyni and his supporters who advocate the total liquidation of the monarchist system of rule and the creation of a new administration in the interests of the broad strata of the Iranian people.

The leaflets and political broadsheets published by national democratic organizations stress that the patriots will not stop their struggle until the present government is removed and the vestiges of monarchism destroyed. They condemn U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs and contain demands for the withdrawal of U.S. military advisers from Iran and the liquidation of the installations with whose aid the Pentagon conducts electronic surveillance against neighboring states.

Tudeh Statement on Armed Struggle

LD022110 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

["Statement by the People's Party of Iran"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, February 2, TASS--Released here is a statement by the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) containing an appeal to prepare and organize resistance to the encroaches of home and foreign reaction aimed at suppressing the anti-monarchy, anti-imperialist opposition movement.

The leaders of the democratic movement, the document stresses, should not waste a minute in the face of the different manoeuvres of the enemy. They should call on the people to prepare and organize resistance and armed struggle.

Imperialists and their henchmen, the statement says, are trying to terrorise the people with talk about communist threat and other insinuations aimed at weakening the united people's front and provoking disagreements between the militant members of the religious movement and other democratic forces.

Bakhtiar Regime 'Incapable of Functioning'

LD021709 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 5, 26 Jan 79 pp 6-7 LD

[A. Stepanov article: "Dual Power...But For Long?"]

[Text] After a year of demonstrations, strikes and bloodshed, the shah left the country, leaving behind a "time bomb," a situation "close to dual power" as the Iranian newspapers put it. On the one hand there is the shah's regime without the shah, and on the other hand there is the "Islamic revolutionary council," which in fact represents a new organ of power created by the opposition movement. Out of a "small number of friends" of Washington who have, moreover, remained loyal to the Pahlavi dynasty, the shah has created a Regency Council "for the period of his absence." But he has handed over executive power to Bakhtiar's "liberal cabinet." According to the intentions of the court and its U.S. advisers, the whole operation of the shah's departure was designed to split the opposition and to give the reaction a respite to enable it to regroup its forces and at the same time to attempt to blunt the anti-imperialist thrust of the opposition movement by fanning anticommunism.

However, Bakhtiar's government, which the opposition has rejected, has in fact proved to be incapable of functioning. The staff of all ministries are boycotting the government. Moreover, before it even had time to be formed, the cabinet lost two ministers through their resignation. The central coordinating council of Iran's state and public organizations which was set up by striking workers and employees has declared its intention to continue the strikes and demonstrations until complete victory is achieved, that is, until republican power is established in the country. Bakhtiar himself has alternately moved from threats against the strikers to statements about his readiness to place himself at the disposal of Khomeyni, the leader of the opposition. It has become obvious that Bakhtiar's cabinet cannot control even a significant part of the army. At the same time more and more facts attest that polarization within the military is intensifying. About 4,000 officers at the air base near Hamadan have announced a hunger strike, demanding the explusion of U.S. advisers and declaring that they will not support the military coup that is being contemplated.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, who is in France, has declared that both the Regency Council and the Bakhtiar cabinet, and also both chambers of parliament are "illegal" because they were all created by the shah. He has called upon the members of all these bodies to resign and to make way for the "Islamic revolutionary council" which he has founded. In response to this appeal, 15 members of the Majlis and 2 members of the Regency Council immediately gave up their posts. On 19 and 20 January huge demonstrations took place throughout Iran, and the many millions of participants called for ending U.S. interference in Iran's affairs, and the satisfaction of the opposition's demands. Khomeyni described these mass demonstrations as a graphic "nationwide referendum." On the evening of 21 January Tehrani, chairman of the Regency Council, informed Khomeyni of his resignation.

It is characteristic that organs of self-government already are being created in many state and private establishments, at plants and factories, in city districts and educational establishments, and that these are beginning to exercise real leadership in running local affairs. They are taking it upon themselves to decide matters such as food suplies and trade, price controls, the extraction and processing of petroleum, railroad freight movements and the maintenance of order. Thus, according to a report by the TEHRAN JOURNAL, the citizens themselves of Qom, where there have been particularly fierce clashes between demonstrators and troops, took over power on 19 January, cleanliness and order are being maintained, and even traffic on the streets is being controlled by "police of the Islamic republic."

On the agenda is the question of the final handing over of power to "the Islamic Revolutionary Council" which, to quote Khomeyni, will form an interim government and hold general elections to a constitutional [konstitutsionnoye--presumably "constituent" intended] assembly. According to the Tehran newspaper KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, National Front leaders Sanjabi and Faruhar have agreed to become members of the "Islamic Revolutionary Council." One of Khomeyni's aides told representatives of the press in Paris that the leader of the opposition intends to return to Tehran 26 January.

Under these conditions Washington is resorting to political maneuvering. The aim of these maneuvers, as a State Department spokesman told a Washington POST correspondent, is to "secure the agreement of opposition leader Khomeyni, of Bakhtiar, of the Iranian military, and of others, to the restoration of calm and to the retention of control over Iran by noncommunist forces." Evidently a gamble is being attempted on splitting the ranks of the opposition at any price. But the "military stick" is not being written off; Iranian reaction and its U.S. advisers intend to bring this down upon the people's movement if the "standby alternatives" fail. But do they have the necessary strength to do so?

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER HAS TALKS IN TANZANIA

LD021131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Meetings in Dar es Salaam"]

[Text] L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is in Tanzania, was received by President J. Nyerere to whom he gave a message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Tanzanian president expressed satisfaction and asked L.F. Ilichev to thank L.I. Brezhnev for the message.

Meetings also took place at the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania's Central Committee, the country's Foreign Ministry and the OAU Liberation Committee. During conversations which took place in a friendly atmosphere there was an exchange of opinions on matters relating to bilateral cooperation and certain topical international problems of mutual interest.

L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, told journalists that the purpose of his visit is to exchange opinions with official representatives of friendly Tanzania on various matters of mutual interest. In particular, attention will be paid to the situation in the south of Africa. As is known, the Soviet Union consistently advocates the total liquidation of the remnants of racism and colonialism and firmly supports the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and southern Africa for freedom and independence. Matters relating to bilateral relations will also be discussed.

KAUNDA PRAISES SOVIET AID TO AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT

LD030206 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has spoken highly of Soviet assistance to the movement for national liberation in Africa. The president was speaking in Lusaka to Leonid Ilichev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister. The deputy minister handed President Kaunda a message from Leonid Brezhnev.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO 'SUBJUGATE' ZAIRE 'NEOCOLONIALISM'

LD041344 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1500 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The recent visit by Zaire's President Mobutu to France and Belgium again attracted the attention of the progressive public to the neocolonialist plans of the imperialist powers in regard to this African country. No one in Africa has forgotten the armed aggression of the NATO powers in Shaba. Drowning in blood the people's rebellion, the West, under the guide of helping the war-devastated economy, foisted its financial aid on Zaire. The French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE admits that this aid means real recolonization. The creditors of Kinshasa demanded that payment for it be further subjugation of the young state to Western dictates, right up to complete leadership over the planning and financial organs of that country.

But it is said in Kinshasa that the imperialist powers are not in a hurry to give their share to the general fund of improving [as heard] and attach additional demands on it.

At the same time the economic [words indistinct] MONDE points out that there is a privileged invasion by the monopolies of France and other Common Market countries into Zaire. The West European monopolies tie their investments into the vital branches of Zaire's industry to a number of priorities and concessions. Needless to say, such neocolonialist aid is bad enough for the young country. Zaire already owes the imperialist powers more than $3 billion. This is the biggest debt in Africa in per capita figures. The Zaire economists express the opinion that Zaire may become the first developing country to announce itself bankrupt. Fearing this, the leaders of Zaire express their disappointment and dissatisfaction with the policy of the West.

President Mobutu again started to call for the carrying out of Zairization of the key branches of the economy. Recently members of parliament of the republic adopted a resolution which stresses the need to revive the agreement existing between Zaire and the West. It notes that the current agreement only helps the monopolies to plunder the country's wealth.

Such a development of events apparently does not suit certain circles in the United States, which strive to establish monopolistic domination over this strategically important country. These conclusions can be made from the fact that Washington, seeing the question of granting loans and credits as one of the methods of applying pressure on Kinshasa, is obviously trying to create a situation in Zaire which would lead to the downfall of the Mobutu regime. Certain people in the United States consider that the regime is too nationalistic. Explaining this stand, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that President Mobutu should share his political power with others. In other words, the Americans are gambling on putting power in Zaire, which should be in direct subjugation to Washington, to enhance the positions of the U.S. by pushing out the West European partners.

It should be noted that giving Zaire its services [as heard] the imperialist powers are demagogically declaring that they are allegedly concerned with human rights in that country. Apparently having such statements in mind, President Mobutu notes that he does not understand those who under the (?tactics) of defense of human rights deem it possible to foist aid on the country with (?smears) no demands. Such claims, declares the president of Zaire, are irrelevant and are real interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This is actually neocolonialism.

Such is the course of the Western powers which claim to be the friend of Zaire.

BRIEFS

BOOKS FOR ETHIOPIA--First a report from Addis Ababa: The ceremony of handing over a library of Soviet social and political literature to the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia has taken place here. It is destined for the Lenin Room which is being set up at the council. Among the literature which has been handed over are works of the classic writers of Marxism-Leninism, the complete collection of essays of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, works by Comrade Brezhnev, including the books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth," and other works on the experiences of the construction of socialism in the USSR. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD]

INDIAN PAPER OPPOSES U.S. REQUEST FOR 'RESEARCH' OVERFLIGHTS

LD021115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "In the Guise of Research"]

[Text] Delhi, 30 January--U.S. authorities are pressuring India to permit overflights by reconnaissance aircraft from the U.S. Air Force base on Diego Garcia Island, the newspaper PATRIOT reports. These intelligence flights are disguised as "research" into the nature of monsoons. The United States plans to use P-3 Orion planes. The proposed route for their flights crosses the entire country from the south Indian city of Trivandrum to India's northeastern borders. The United States is also seeking permission to refuel these aircraft in Calcutta.

Informed Indian scientific circles, the PATRIOT writes, are expressing serious concern in connection with these U.S. plans, which jeopardize the country's security interests. The P-3 Orions carry such a large amount of electronic equipment that even with a thorough check it will be impossible to determine whether that equipment is intended for studying the monsoon, or for other purposes.

Such "cooperation" between India and the United States, the newspaper stresses, would mean tacit consent by Delhi to the implementation of the Pentagon's plans for expanding and strengthening its naval base on Diego Garcia--plans which are nurtured in Washington to pressure the countries of Africa's eastern seaboard, the Persian Gulf and South and Southeast Asia and establishing control of the numerous islands located in the Indian Ocean.

LAND REDISTRIBUTION CONTINUES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD291204 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 29, TASS--Plots of land were given to thousands of poor peasants since the time the historic decree of land was adopted by the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Mass meetings are held all over the country in support of the reform. At these meetings, people welcome the implementation by Afghanistan's people's government of the slogan "land must belong to those who till it". The government outlined the measures to provide material assistance to peasants who were given plots of land. The bank will supply them with credits on easy terms to purchase implements, seeds, chemical fertilizers. Afghanistan's mass media report on the formation of peasants' mutual benefit funds and agricultural cooperatives. The forming of cooperatives is regarded by the government as the main road for future development of agriculture, since this promotes the growth of conscientiousness of broad masses of peasants and makes for the effective use of credits, contemporary farming equipment and skilled specialists. In conducting this policy, the people's government has an unconditional support of peasants and workers, all the working people of the country in whose interests the radical transformation of the Afghan society is now being made.

Taraki on Education Policy

LD040552 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 3, TASS--Our people are exerting every effort for the construction of a society without exploitation of man by man, said Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Speaking to employees of the Ministry of Higher Education, N.M. Taraki emphasized that the wellbeing and prosperity of the personality was based on the wellbeing and prosperity of society, and therefore Afghanistan's Government is taking concrete steps for the development and consolidation of the state.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, said N.M. Taraki, is the main ideological force of society and its members express the interests of the working people and serve the people.

Amin Cites Noninterference Policy

LD040605 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

["We Shall Continue Struggle"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, February 3, TASS--"We shall continue relentless struggle for elimination of all strongholds of feudalism in our country. We have taken and will continue to take land from feudals and distribute it among landless peasants. The land reform now under way will be brought to the end at any price", said Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Speaking to the staff of the Kabul University and the Teachers' Institute, he emphasized that the government intended to build a society free from exploitation. The only political party in [words indistinct] will be the party of the working class which defends the interests of all sections of the working people. We resolutely stand for equality and fraternity of all peoples inhabiting Afghanistan, H. Amin said. The education of the younger generation in the spirit of fraternity, solidarity, equality and love for the motherland is the supreme goal of the public education workers.

The foreign policy of the republic, he said, is based on profound respect for the principles of noninterference into internal affairs of other states. Friendship and cooperation with the great neighbouring fraternal country--the Soviet Union--serve the interests of the peoples of both countries and the whole world.

Promoting fruitful links of long standing between Afghanistan and India, the speaker said that the Afghan people were interested in a further development of Afghan-Indian relations.

The minister expressed anxiety over the developments in Iran and emphasized that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan did not intend to interfere into internal affairs of the neighbouring state. We are for establishment of such a social system in Iran that would be in keeping with the aspirations of the people, he said.

INDOCHINA

PRC CONTINUING MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AGAINST VIETNAM

SRV Foreign Ministry Protest

LD021134 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

["Note of Foreign Ministry of Socialist Republic of Vietnam"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, February 2 TASS--The ruling circles of China have of late stepped up military provocations against Vietnam, says a note of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi.

The note says that on January 29, 30 and 31, units of the Chinese armed forces numbering hundreds of soldiers invaded many times the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Lai Chau Province and opened fire from automatic guns, machine guns and cannons on Vietnamese frontier guards and peaceful population. Planes of the Chinese Air Force violated Vietnam's air space. As a result of these criminal actions, several Vietnamese frontier guards were killed, seven people were seized and taken into the Chinese territory and considerable damage was caused to the population's property.

China's criminal actions in Lai Chau Province, alongside with other provocations staged by the Chinese authorities on the border reveal the perfidious designs and hostile policy of Beijing [Peking] with regard to the Vietnamese people, encroachments on sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam and the striving to disorganize the life of the population in borderline districts, the note stresses.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the note says, makes a resolute protest and strongly condemns criminal actions of the ruling circles of China, insistently demands that these actions be immediately stopped, that the apprehended Vietnamese be released and the damages made good. The Chinese authorities must bear complete responsibility for the crimes against the Vietnamese people.

PRC Reinforcing Border Units

LD059046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Western news agencies, China is continuing to increase tension along the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. It has been revealed by official sources in Washington, UPI reports, that China has possibly strengthened its combat capability on the border to no less than 150,000 men and has concentrated several squadrons of warplanes there.

Similar in tone to this dispatch is a report by the U.S. Washington POST, which, referring to U.S. intelligence data, writes about the concentration of from 10 to 12 Chinese divisions in areas bordering Vietnam. The Chinese buildup of forces, the Washington POST stresses, is too large to be regarded as a mere show of force.

The conclusions, even if they are very cautious ones, which the Western press is forced to draw concerning the Chinese authorities' increasing aggressiveness toward Vietnam have weighty foundations.

In recent days, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports, Chinese armed forces have continued their armed provocations, constantly threatening the security of residents of the SRV. There are numerous examples of this. On 30 November, for example, Chinese soldiers intruded into Vietnamese territory in the province of Cao Lang. As a result of their shooting, one of a group of Vietnamese People's Militia was killed. The Chinese soldiers were forced to withdraw to their own territory only after the Vietnamese side delivered a resolute retaliatory blow. On the same day yet another provocation was perpetrated by Chinese servicemen in Lang Son Province.

Unceasing armed sorties and machinegun and mortar ambushes--these are the practices of the Chinese authorities along the border between the two countries. Dozens of civilians, members of the people's militia and border guards have already fallen victim to Chinese provocations. At the same time, Beijing [Peking] is stepping up its slanderous propaganda against Vietnam and the other socialist countries.

However, attempts to intimidate the Vietnamese people and prevent them from restoring the national economy and engaging in socialist construction are doomed to failure. The world public supports Vietnam's peace-loving policy and its struggle against the Beijing authorities' encroachments against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV.

PRC Threats, Provocations Futile

OW030942 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 1 Feb 79 OW

[Lensov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Soviet people indignantly condemn the Beijing [Peking] authorities' new hostile acts against your country. Flagrant armed provocations on Vietnam's northern border with China staged by the Beijing authorities and their open threats against Socialist Vietnam prove that the Beijing leadership is moving further along a dangerous criminal path. The Soviet people have long been aware of the Chinese Government's hostile anti-Vietnam policy. We know that in the past the Vietnamese people had to wage patriotic struggles against Chinese feudal aggressors. We well remember the names and armed exploits of Vietnamese heroines Trung and Trieu and heroes Le Loi and Tran Hung Dac. A few days ago, together with their Vietnamese friends, the Soviet people celebrated the anniversary of one of Vietnam's important days in its history of struggle for freedom and independence--the 190th anniversary of the battle of Dong Da where Ching aggressor troops were annihilated. The Chinese leadership is now shamelessly continuing the hostile policy toward Vietnam used in the past by Chinese feudalists. Obviously the Chinese leadership views the Vietnamese people's achievements in socialist construction and their foreign policy of independence as an impediment to the implementation of their expansionist scheme they have long harbored.

By adopting its current anti-Vietnam policy, the Beijing leadership has exposed itself as an enemy to the peace and security of the world's peoples and democracy and socialism. However, historical facts have clearly proven that no matter what scheme they use, Vietnam's enemies can never subdue the Vietnamese people, who are determined to struggle to protect their honor and dignity and to follow their own path. The Chinese feudalists' ignominious failure in their scheme to conquer Vietnam was very logical.

It was logical that the colonialists and imperialists who schemed to control the Vietnamese people also met with failure. It is also logical that the hopes of the Beijing authorities to successfully threaten Vietnam with their economic policy and with the activities of their Pol Pot-Ieng Sary puppet clique failed to materialize as they desired.

It should be recalled that by feverishly seeking to carry out a Chinese-style Cultural Revolution in Kampuchea, the Beijing regime has shown the people subjected to Beijing's expansionist ambition the terror that this regime can cause. And now, after the victory of the genuine patriotic forces in Kampuchea, the Beijing leadership has further intensified its flagrant armed provocations on Vietnam's border with China.

Dear listeners, the Soviet people are fully aware that the Beijing leadership's criminal policy has caused certain difficulties for your country's development. However, we are confident that nothing can prevent the Vietnamese people from advancing along the path of socialist construction and protecting their revolutionary gains and national sovereignty. While advancing along this path the Vietnamese people are supported by their faithful friend, the USSR, other fraternal countries of the socialist community and people with conscience around the world.

Addressing the participants at the ceremony for signing the USSR-SRV friendship and cooperation treaty, Comrade Brezhnev stated: To Soviet communists, solidarity with Vietnam is a dictate of both the heart and the mind. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is based on common interests and objectives and on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

USSR-SRV ECONOMIC COMMISSION SIGNS ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

LD030647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In Hanoi the latest session has ended of the standing Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. An agreement has been signed on the rendering by the Soviet Union of economic and technical assistance to Vietnam in the construction of a number of industrial enterprises.

POL POT REGIME COMPLETLY FINISHED; PRC SUBVERSION FUTILE

LD041200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

["No Return to the Past"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 February, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Andreyev writes:

The Western mass media willingly gives the floor to Beijing's [Peking's] puppets who fled from Kampuchea after the fall of the reactionary Pol Pot regime and who are trying to act as if they were in a position to return there. Some people even persist in describing a regime that has the blood of almost 3 of the 8 million Kampucheans on its hands as "socialist."

The bourgeois press has recently taken to quoting the falsely optimistic communiques issued by the Pol Pot clique and broadcast by a Chinese radio station. If one is to believe these communiques, the Pol Pot regime, which the Kampuchean people have overthrown, will once again consolidate its power in the country.

One is inclined to tell some journalists: Please, do not mistake wishful thinking for reality and do not lead your readers into confusion. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime is finished once and for all.

The fact is that Kampucheans will have to work a long time to solve the problems created by the 4-year rule of the inhuman clique who placed their country at Beijing's disposal to conduct Maoist experiments there. It is sufficient to recollect the degree to which the lives of millions of people have been crippled--people who were expelled from their homes, who were deprived not only of their homesteads but also of all contact with their relatives and friends, people who were turned into slaves. To lead these people back to a normal life, to rekindle their sense of human dignity and to inspire them with hope for the future is but one of the far-from-easy tasks which the United Front for National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea are facing.

Among the other great and intricate tasks are restoring the national economy, which Pol Pot and his Beijing protectors allowed to fall into complete ruin and devastation; securing food for the population; making available medical aid for the people and giving rebirth to the rich cultural traditions of the Kampuchean people. Throughout these years persistent efforts were made to erase these traditions from the consciousness of the people.

Finally, the new people's government must take into account the danger of the provocative and subversive activities of the remnants of the routed gangs. After all, Beijing has openly declared that it will continue trying to throw its agents, arms and "advisers" into Kampuchea in an effort to force Maoist hegemony upon this country once again.

However, no one has yet been able to turn back the wheel of history. The Kampuchean people are fully resolved to carry to the end their struggle to surmount the difficult inheritance of the past and to build a peaceful, independent, democratic and nonalined Kampuchea following the path toward socialism. On their side are the solidarity and support of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and the forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

JAPANESE RULING PARTY'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY SCORED

LD030235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Vladimir Sidorov commentary]

[Text] The leader of the parliamentary faction of the Japanese Socialist Party, (Okiyama), while speaking in the Diet, roundly criticized the Liberal-Democratic Party's foreign and domestic policy. At the microphone is Vladimir Sidorov, international affairs journalist.

Not a day goes by without the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party being subjected to sharp criticism. There is more than enough justification for this. Here are some of the vital problems urgently awaiting solution: the law in the event of war, the law on trials without lawyers, the review from reactionary positions of the peace provisions noted by the Constitution. Even this far from complete list indicates the conservatives' intentions to expand the offensive against the Japanese working people's democratic rights.

In the foreign policy sphere, the Liberal-Democrats are proceeding toward further strengthening the military alliance with Washington. The government's approval of the main principles of Japanese-American defense cooperation is drawing Japan into the United States' dangerous strategy in Asia. The Liberal-Democrat government is ignoring the Japanese people's demands to dismantle the Pentagon's numerous military installations on the Japanese islands. At the same time, the Japanese strategists are not forgetting their own needs. This is eloquently shown by the published draft state budget for FY 1979. The envisaged budget for military spending exceeds the current one by 10 percent. Moreover, no more nor less than 12 trillion yen have been provided for the next 5-year program to strengthen the country's armed forces in 1980-1984.

Only the representatives of the Socialist and the Communist parties of Japan, who are not indifferent to the working people's interests, demand that the authorities abandon the formulation of reactionary draft bills for increasing military spending and the strengthening of the military alliance with the United States. They are calling on the Liberal-Democrat government to conduct a constructive foreign policy with the aim of strengthening peace and security in Asia.

'READJUSTMENT' OF RELATIONS WITH JAPAN NEEDED IN TREATY

OW041452 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 4 Feb 79 OW

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] Recently Soviet-Japanese relations again became a key issue in the Japanese press. This is partly because a joint meeting of the Soviet-Japan and Japan-Soviet economic cooperation committees is scheduled to open soon, and partly because Japanese newspapers and magazines have misgivings about Japan's failure to take positive steps to improve relations between the two countries.

The importance of developing friendly ties with the Soviet Union was noted at recent conventions of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] and the Komei Party. At the JSP convention, several eminent activists stressed the need for Japan to take a more positive attitude toward improving Soviet-Japanese relations.

Some convention delegates expressed their readiness to study the Soviet draft of the neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the two countries in a forward-looking manner.

Last January the Soviet Union officially submitted the draft treaty to Japan. At that time the Japanese official representatives stated that they had no intention of even reading the draft, let alone studying it. After the draft was handed over to Japan a year ago, it occupied an important place in relations between the two countries. This was obvious from the fact that a notable change took place in the Japanese Government's attitude toward the Soviet draft. Last December Foreign Minister Sonoda agreed, although with some reservations, to study the Soviet draft of the neighborliness and cooperation treaty. During the 85th extraordinary Diet session, more than 10 dietmen including JSP parliamentarians demanded that the Soviet draft be studied.

Thus the Soviet draft of the treaty can no longer be ignored. Whether or not Japan favors the contents of the draft, no one can deny that the draft is clear proof of the constructive Soviet initiative. This initiative is intended to promote the interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples, to preserve and strengthen peace, and to develop the neighborly relations between the two countries.

This draft symbolizes the hand of friendship extended by the Soviet people. Japan must now decide whether to respond by shaking hands with us or by brushing aside the hand of friendship we have extended.

Tokyo often says that it wants to develop friendly ties with the Soviet Union. But the fact is that Japan has not yet studied the Soviet draft and has failed to show an initiative commensurate with that of the Soviets. One-sided efforts alone cannot improve the relationship between the two countries. The Soviet attitude toward Japan is consistent and clear. The Soviet Union believes that the signing of a neighborliness and cooperation treaty will raise Soviet-Japanese relations to a new level, open a broad prospect for their development, and set the stage for genuine friendship between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Among Japanese political circles and newspapers, voices are demanding that Japan raise the level of its relations with the Soviet Union to the level of its relations with China to insure a "balance." But it is not clear what these circles say must be done to achieve this balance.

Japan has signed a treaty with China. Accordingly, under the "balance" principle no one can deny the necessity of readjusting Soviet-Japanese relations on the basis of a treaty. It is precisely this kind of readjustment that the Soviet Union has proposed. The next move is up to Japan.

ALIYEV VIEWS IRAN SITUATION, TRANSPORT MINISTRY DISMISSALS

LD021553 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Jan 79 pp 1-4 LD

[Apparent text of G.A. Aliyev speech at 24 January 43d Baku city party conference: "Fulfill in a Militant Fashion the Tasks Set Forth by the Party"]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades: The 43d Baku party conference is the culmination of a crucial stage of tremendous political importance in the life of the Azerbaijan party organization--the report-and-election campaign. And it is a particular joy for me to cordially greet, on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the representatives of the biggest and most experienced detachment of the republic's communists and, through you, the 120,000-strong party organization of order-bearing Baku--the militant vanguard of the Azerbaijan party organization. (tumultuous applause)

The results of the past 3 years are graphic evidence of the successful implementation of the long-term fundamental programs and concrete tasks of the economic strategy elaborated by the 25th party congress and of the irrepressible vitality of communist ideas--the chief motive force of our society.

Past years have seen the further strengthening of the USSR's international prestige and new successes for our state's Leninist peace-loving policy, the Soviet peace program, the relaxation of international tension, and the strengthening of cooperation among countries with different social systems.

Blow after blow is being dealt to the positions of reaction and imperialism. The democratic system in Afghanistan is gaining in strength and the victorious struggle of the Kampuchean people has brought the country true independence. The long-suffering people of Iran, our neighbor, are struggling valiantly against the age-old tyranny of a corrupt monarchy. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed when he was in Bulgaria, "From the sharp twists of the international situation there emerges a predominating feature--the confident advance of the forces of peace, progress and national freedom." (tumultuous applause)

Some 86 percent of urban surface transport in Baku is run by the republic's Ministry of Motor Transport. Recently the Central Committee examined the ministry's work and uncovered some serious shortcomings. Defective selection and placement of cadres has become ingrained in the ministry system and many unscrupulous, unsuitable working people have slipped into responsible posts. There are many serious shortcomings in the ministry's economic activity, as well as violations of financial discipline; educational work has been neglected and there are signs of criminal activities.

The worst is that the ministry's leaders (Comrades Babayev, Dadshev, Abbasov and Nabiyev) have displayed irresponsibility in their approach to the important matter of organizing urban transport and have totally failed to rectify the situation in this important area.

As a result, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee severely reprimanded M. Babayev, entered it on his record card and removed him from the post of minister of motor transport. Deputy Minister A. Abbasov was also removed from his post. The case of First Deputy Minister K. Dadashev will be examined when he returns from leave.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 30 JAN - 3 FEB

LD010504/LD040824 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 30 January reports that in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast snow retention work has begun on the 2 millionth hectare. In the majority of the steppe areas the snow cover is 30-40 cm.

At 0000 GMT on 31 January the radio reports that during the past 10 years Yelizovskiy Rayon, Kamchatka, has become the real granary of Kamchatka. Today it produces 75 percent of the potatoes, vegetables and milk for the inhabitants of the peninsula. During the 4 years since the previous elections, the agricultural production has risen by R32 million.

At 0130 GMT the radio says that "in the central Kyzylkum Desert soil scientists and agrochemists have found large areas of land suitable for cultivation. The specialists have added about 2 million hectares of spare arable land to a map of the desert. This is as much as is now occupied in Uzbekistan by cotton. Viable plants and underground irrigation sources have also been recorded."

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that in the southern Black Sea area the overhauling of machinery for spring fieldwork is nearing completion. Almost 95 percent of the tractors have already been repaired. This year spring crops will occupy over 1 million hectares in Odessskaya Oblast.

At 0600 GMT the radio says that "according to figures from the Kazakhstan Central Statistical Administration, the 1978 plan was fulfilled by all basic sectors of the national economy. It is noted that great success was achieved by the republic's farmworkers. Total gross agricultural output was R8.6 billion, which is over R1 billion more than in 1977. The homeland received over 1 billion puds of grain from the Kazakhstan farmworkers."

At 0830 GMT the radio says: "The statistical administrations of the union republics are reporting on the results of the fulfillment of the 1978 program: The plan for marketing industrial produce and output of most types of items was overfulfilled by the Ukraine SSR in industry. Production growth was 4.4 percent. Agricultural workers achieved in the 3d year of the 5-year plan a growth in the production of most types of animal and crop husbandry products. A record gross grain harvest was obtained--almost 51 million tons. The population's well-being was raised. Education, culture and science were further developed."

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 1 February reports: "Soil scientists of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences have carried out studies of the land between the West Siberian lowland and the lower reaches of the Syr-Darya, which is suitable for irrigation with water from Siberian rivers. Thus yet another important stage has been completed in the preparations for the diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Kazakhstan and Central Asia."

At 1100 GMT on 3 February the radio reports that in southern areas of the country top-dressing of winter crops has begun. Aerial top-dressing this year is to be carried out on 10 million hectares of winter crops in the RSFSR. A seminar held today at the USSR national economic achievements exhibition is discussing how best to organize the use of aircraft and helicopters for this work.

The radio also reports that in the Irtysh area of Omskaya Oblast over 500,000 tons of seeds have been prepared for spring sowing; some 90 percent of them have been brought to high-quality condition. Preference is being given to new locally-bred varieties of grain crops.

The radio adds that on farms in Pavlodarskaya Oblast overhauling of machinery is proceeding more rapidly than last year. About half of all tractors, most sowing drills, plows and other earth-tilling machines and two-thirds of grain combines are ready.

RSFSR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGIUM CONSIDERS COOPERATIVE SYSTEM

LD311234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A total of 7,000 interfarm and agro-industrial enterprises are functioning successfully today in the rural economy of the Russian Federation. This fact was quoted at an expanded session of the Collegium of the RSFSR Agriculture Ministry, which is currently taking place in Moscow. Practically all kolkhozes and more than two-thirds of all sovkhozes participate in the cooperative system. The proportion of output produced on an interfarm basis is constantly increasing. The cooperative process is taking place particularly rapidly in livestock breeding. Economic indices at interfarm enterprises are considerably higher: They are marked by a higher leval of production and new science and technology are introduced here with greater speed.

But, as discussions at the Collegium showed, the advantages of the cooperative system are still far from being used to the full in many areas. Criticized for this were agricultural bodies in such oblasts as Novgorodskaya, Vladimirskaya, Irkutskaya and certain others. The cooperative system of using equipment for seed growing and chemicalization is still not being fully developed.

The Collegium also discussed another important problem. Carried away by their enthusiasm for setting up large complexes, certain farms have been prematurely winding up and curtailing production in their small livestock breeding sections. Over the past year a considerably number of such livestock breeding sections have been restored. However, participants in the session stressed that pig-breeding sections to serve the farm's own needs should exist on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT IN NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE--Moscow, February 2, TASS--An impressive programme for the development of agriculture in the non-black soil zone, covering a number of regions in central Russia, has been going on in the country for four years, writes the Soviet English-language newspaper MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. Capital investments in the programme amounted [figure indistinct] million roubles during this time. The (?farmers of) the zone received over 265,000 tractors, more than 160,000 lorries, [words indistinct] grain harvester combines, and many other machines. A total of 1.3 million hectares of irrigated and drained lands have been put into cultivation. Large farms and complexes have been built for 5.5 million head of cattle, poultry factories for 10.9 million laying hens and 32.5 million broilers a year. The average annual grain production has increased by 5.5 million tons and is now 25.3 million tons. More than 440,000 flats will be built in the zone by 1980. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD]

YEPISHEV WRITES ON SOVIET MILITARY IN KOMMUNIST

LD021014 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

["USSR Armed Forces Day"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 2, TASS--"Wars are alien to socialism. The efforts of a socialist state in the military sphere follow one aim: to ensure its defence potential. In present-day conditions, the only function of the Soviet Armed Forces, the function that is wholly conditioned by external reasons, is to uphold security of constructive work of the people, its [as received] to protect it from a possible aggression", Aleksey Yepishev, the chief of the main political board of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army general, writes in the KOMMUNIST magazine of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the USSR Armed Forces Day which is marked on February 23.

"The scientific analysis of the functions of any army, the revealing of their dialectics give a key to the understanding of the essence of the military organization of some or other society," the author writes. Vicious attempts of bourgeois ideologists and politicians to distort the role of the armed forces of the land of soviets alleging that they threaten existence of other states, hold no water.

"The method of 'proving' a version about 'Soviet military threat' is as primitive as it is anti-scientific," Aleksey Yepishev writes. "To create a semblance of truthfulness of their allegations, the authors of the myth speculate on defence measures implemented by socialist countries, emphasizing indicators of the military-technical nature. It is asserted that the existence of nuclear missile weapons, tanks and ships is decisive in determining the social role of an army, while its socio-political nature, its historic role are passed in silence. Meanwhile it is precisely these characteristics that are the main criterion giving the correct understanding of the real role of an army, its armaments in the world social development. It is known that nuclear missile weapons held by imperialism constitute a real threat to mankind while such weapons held by the Soviet Army serve protection of the advanced social system, of world peace."

The Soviet military commander points out that "the anti-Soviet policy of the present leadership of the PRC seeking to get access to NATO arsenals also constitutes a serious threat to the cause of peace and socialism. Advancing the slogan of 'preparation for war', modernizing their army, the Beijing [Peking] leaders stake on heightening of international tensions.

"Certain circles in Washington, conducting the adventurist anti-Soviet course try to 'play the China card', to turn Beijing into an instrument of pressure on countries of the socialist community. As it was pointed out in Leonid Brezhnev's answer to the message of President of the United States Carter concerning establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, the Soviet Union will be closely watching how the development of U S.-Chinese relations will shape in practice and will be drawing, accordingly, conclusions for the Soviet policy."